The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed their office to 51 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House. F. Hoffman, Conductor; John Hand, Leader and Prompter; George Chaffey, Prompter; A. Lehdes, Prompter; E. Quinn, Prompter.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. F. Nichols, N. T. Fitch and T. W. Somerby has been dissolved. The Real Estate and Loan Commission business will hereafter be conducted at 23 South Canal-st. (the same place as heretofore) by the undersigned, under the name and style of J. F. NICHOLS & CO.

J. F. NICHOLS.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 23, 1873. N. T. FITCH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

All persons having any clothing at Mrs. Murphy's Laundry, 45 South Green-st., will call within three days and have the same delivered to them at said place.

MRS. MURPHY.
JOHN CURLEY.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 26 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MEETINGS.

POSTPONED!

In consequence of the storm, the Annual Communication of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., will be POSTPONED until further notice.

E. POWELL, W. M.

To the Members of the Societe Francaise d' Immigration.

On Sunday, 26th inst., at 3 p. m., a special meeting will be held at No. 4 Congress-st. All French residents are respectfully invited to attend, as business of great importance will come before the Society.

By order of the President, D. GOURIEUX.
E. BARTOLOLY, Secretary.

Masonic.

Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M. Special Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. M. Degree. By order of the M. E. H. P.

GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Masonic.

Covenant Lodge, No. 328, A. F. & A. M. Special Communication this (Friday) evening, for work on First Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order W. M.

S. C. PITKIN, Secretary.

THE GREAT STORM.

Its Depressing Effect Upon Every Occupation and Class.

Nearly All the Railways Rendered Inoperative.

Passenger Trains Blockaded in All Directions.

Street-Cars Impeded by Constantly-Gathering Snow Drifts.

A Part of the First Congregational Church Blown Down.

The Storm Throughout the Northwest--Huge Drifts Everywhere.

A Complete Embargo on Railroad Travel.

CHICAGO.

Yesterday's storm is destined to occupy a conspicuous place in the annals of meteorology. The oldest inhabitant can hardly find a fellow to it. The temperature was comparatively mild, but the wind took the snow everywhere. No place was secure from it. It penetrated the most carefully constructed window-casings, and sifted into street cars and omnibuses in such abundance that the shivering traveller scarcely knew whether or not he was under cover. The floors of all public conveyances were of trodden snow, most ungrateful to the feet of the occupants, and the seats were in many cases as white as a fleece. Unhappy was the passenger who sat near a broken window—and there are not a few in the omnibuses of the West Side—his hair turned gray as speedily as that of the Prisoner of Chillon, which "turned white in a single night." The West Side stages ran with regularity all day, and did a thriving business in the absence of successful competition. The West Side Street Railroad Company did their duty nobly, but it was hard striving with the elements. On Madison street a force of several hundred men was kept busy all day, shovelling and sweeping from morning until night, only to see their work obliterated almost as fast as it was done. A detail of men was incessantly employed on every block, and almost on every rod of track, from State street to Western avenue. The cars ran with four horses, and the snow-plows were continually in motion, but the trips were infrequent, and got further and further between as the day waned. They were always filled, for, although there were few people upon the streets, every one rode who could raise a nickel, rather than face the blinding storm even for the length of a square. That which was done on Madison street was also done on Randolph street, and, to a less extent, upon the less important West Side lines. On the South Side, the trouble in keeping the tracks clear was even greater. The Indiana avenue cars made few trips after dinner, and those on Cottage Grove avenue were in much trouble. There did not seem to be the same diligence in keeping the track clear as was used on Madison street. As the night closed in the few cars running were filled even to the steps with anxious wayfayers, eager to reach their distant homes, and the accommodations being limited, thousands had to walk who were unaccustomed to such hardship. Doubling the horses seemed to make very little difference with the rate of progress. The snow packed closely about the rail as it fell, and it was difficult to keep the car on the track.

THE NORTH SIDE CARS.

The North Side Street Railway Company endeavored to accommodate its numerous patrons as much as possible under the circumstances, and was successful to a great extent. Immediately after the storm set in the full force of snow-plows was placed upon the tracks, and kept steadily at work until late in the evening. With their aid the rails were kept tolerably free from obstructions, and a little more than half of the usual number of cars made trips with four horses. Regular time could not be made, as a matter of course, and the shivering, snow-covered crowds who patiently waited for the appearance of a car, did not expect that it would, knowing full well that Vol Turner was using every possible exertion to keep the line running in some sort of shape. One more car on Chicago and Clybourn avenues, which appears to pay better than any of the other North Side routes since the double track was completed, would have been hailed with considerable applause. It should be understood, however, that no grumbling was indulged in, because it couldn't be had. When the snow ceases to fall, it is safe to say that the North Division line will be in as good, if not better, condition than either of the others, and will get into usual running order sooner.

THE STEAM RAILWAYS.

Yesterday the authority of railway officials was entirely set at naught. The usual ease with which they manage their various lines was turned into trouble, and before night-fall most of them had surrendered their roads to Boreas and his associates. In the morning no great difficulty was apprehended, but subsequent events proved that the strength of the enemy was not fully appreciated. It was not anticipated that the embargo on railroads would extend beyond freight trains, and at THE TRIBUNE reporter's suggestion that perhaps passenger trains would be included. Railway Superintendents were prompt to answer, that if their passenger travel was stopped, it would only be after a contest in which all their available power would be used. Such a contest came, and all the forces which railroad companies could summon were but toys in the hands of the raging storm. If farmers could but harness the winds, and garner the snow-flakes, and secure from them the power they manifested yesterday and last night, they would solve with ease the problem which is vexing their sun-burnt heads in mass conventions. Thomas Scott, Esq., would be no longer King, and the Board of Railroad Commissioners would not long perplex the Gubernatorial head.

But the defeat of the railroad companies yesterday was anything but satisfactory to the people. Their sympathies had been transferred, by the power of an aching desire to get home, to the railroads. But the sympathies of the people were of little avail, and last evening half the residents of the suburban towns were quartered in the cheerless apartments of the various hotels of the city. The following was the condition of the various lines during yesterday and last night:

THE NORTHWESTERN.

An inquiry at the Train Despatcher's office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway elicited only the unimportant statement that the passenger trains were somewhat behind time, and many of the freight trains withdrawn. But a subsequent inquiry at the office of a leading hotel developed the fact that the Green Bay Express, due in the morning at 6:30, did not arrive until noon. The Pacific Express, due at 3:45 in the afternoon, did not arrive until 8 o'clock in the evening. The General Superintendent reported snow over the whole line, with the same violent winds which prevailed here. The Western Division suffered more than the North Division. The Pacific Express was started out yesterday evening, but there was little promise of its getting through. At noon yesterday a despatch was received, stating that the river line of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was open and clear of snow. Up to a late hour last night nothing further had been received.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Superintendent McMullin, of the Chicago & St. Louis Road, reported that the storm extended over his line to St. Louis and Jefferson City. The trains were much behind yesterday morning. The chief delay was in the vicinity of the old Brighton race-course, near this city, where two freight trains were snow-bound at an early hour yesterday morning. An engine and caboose, sent out to relieve them, were two hours in reaching Bridgeport from the Madison street depot. No trains were allowed to depart last night, and the trains due at 8 o'clock did not get in till midnight. The

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO ROAD

did not suffer much, its line running through a wooded country. The Fast Line Express, due at 8 o'clock a. m., was five hours behind time. No trains departed on this train last night.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road was in the condition of those above named. At 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon Superintendent Desmond said that he would run a train out last night if he had to attach all his locomotives to it. But no train departed, which may be taken as proof that the power of the road was inferior to the strength of the storm.

THE ROCK ISLAND.

Mr. Riddle, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, said that despatches from the West reported that the storm was severer beyond the Mississippi than on this side. His trains were much delayed, and last evening were in extreme disorder. The freight trains were generally taken off. The Night Express was started last evening at the usual hour.

THE ROADS MOST OBSTRUCTED

were the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Michigan Central, and the Illinois Central. These lines run trains over the same tracks parallel with the lake, and while much advantage generally results from the combination, the difficulties experienced yesterday were chiefly due to this cause. Yesterday morning the C., B. & Q. trains were not seriously delayed, but by 4 o'clock a despatch was received from W. B. Strong, Assistant Superintendent, ordering the withdrawal of all trains except one. This one, too, was finally withdrawn. The Aurora accommodation was started from the Central depot at 2 p. m., and was two hours in reaching Polk street. There it stalled, and could not be hauled out by two engines. It was finally decided to draw it back to the depot, which decision was easier made than carried out, for it took five engines to pull the train and its two exhausted engines back to the depot. The chief difficulty on the line was between Chicago and Riverside. The Pacific express was snow-bound as Rochelle, and the Quincy express between Riverside and Downer's Grove. Efforts were being made last evening to reach the trains, and it was hoped that they would be rescued by this morning.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL

was found in a fearful mess when the reporter visited the offices yesterday evening. All the incoming trains were snow-bound, with no prospect of liberating them. The Superintendent was out in the switch-yard, endeavoring to rescue the trains from their difficulties. The 12:30 Hyde Park train was snowbound at the foot of Van Buren street, and had not been rescued up to a late hour last evening. It was finally decided to send no trains out last evening, with the exception of one to Hyde Park. This, Mr. Mitchell said, he would send under protest, and only because he wished to satisfy the demands of a thousand people who were waiting at the depot.

THE KANKAKEE EXPRESS

coming in about four hours behind time, at Twenty-second street, ran into the rear end of a sleeping-car of a Michigan Central train, causing quite a wreck. The back trucks of the car were knocked out, and the rear end of the bed much injured. The smoke-stack of the engine of the Kankakee train was stove in, and the cow-catcher somewhat injured. The clearing away of the wreck added very much to the difficulties of keeping the track open.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL

trains were not much delayed until they neared Chicago. The train which left here for Detroit yesterday morning arrived there but two hours late. Yesterday evening the trains were all abandoned, except the 9 p. m. Kalamazoo train. At 6 o'clock Mr. Sargent had decided that this must go out.

It will thus be seen that the railroads were overcome yesterday to an extent not known for many years. At the hour of going to press the storm continues with the same intensity with which it prevailed during yesterday.

DESTRUCTION OF WALLS.

A portion of the walls of the First Congregational Church, corner Ann and Washington streets, were blown down at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, over a ton of stone falling on an adjacent frame dwelling, partially demolishing the structure, and conveying to the inmates the impression that an earthquake was in progress. This house, No. 45 South Ann street, was occupied by three families. Mrs. S. D. Brown, the owner, an infirm lady, lived on the first floor; Mr. Isaac English and wife, Mr. Chaffee and wife, and a young man named Anderson, renting the rooms in the second story. All these persons were at home when the walls fell, but were not two minutes afterward. Anderson and a friend, who were asleep in a front room, were awakened by the falling of lath and plaster on the bed, and scampered out minus their clothing. The other inmates were up and dressed, and lost no time in making their exit, not stopping to rescue any portable articles. No one was injured, although all were badly frightened, and really more unnerved than the accident warranted, the room adjoining Anderson's, situated in the northeast corner of the building, alone being rendered untenantable. The roof and ceiling over this room were demolished, and the flooring torn to pieces by the falling stones and bricks. Several large rocks forced their way to the parlor beneath, reducing chairs, tables, and looking-glasses to splinters, and forcing out the window-sashes. The shock experienced was not unlike that which accompanies an earthquake, the house trembling for several minutes, and the concussion being apparent to persons a block distant from the scene. Friends in the neighborhood kindly cared for Mrs. Brown and the others, they considering it too dangerous to return to their home. Rev. Mr. Goodspeed, who resides in Washington street, immediately west of the church, became alarmed, and, fearing the west wall would tumble on his dwelling, moved his family to a safe place. The walls which fell were the east and south walls of the east transept, facing Ann street; about fifty feet of the former and twenty feet of the latter at the base, the Ann street wall being sixty feet high. It was thought at the time of the fire that the east wall would fall; but as it did not immediately come down it was considered secure. Workmen commenced removing the *debris* from the inside of the church yesterday morning, but ceased work a few moments before the accident; being unable to continue on account of the storm. This was fortunate; had the men been engaged when the wall fell, several must have perished. The loss to the insurance companies will be increased by the mishap, the salvage having been materially reduced. Mrs. Brown was not able to tell how much her house was damaged. The front of the dwelling is in a dilapidated condition, and the weather-boarding on the north side wrenched and broken. Fully $300 will have to be expended to make the front rooms habitable. About $100 worth of furniture was destroyed. The south and east walls of the east transept do not appear to have been securely fastened together, the stones in the remaining portions lying end to end at the junction instead of lapping one another. They were without doubt weakened by the heat at the time of the fire, and needed but the aid of a high wind to complete the "buckling." The other walls may be in a similar condition, and, to avert a calamity, should be examined and removed, or propped up if too weak to withstand the storms of winter.

THE NUMEROUS OMNIBUS LINES

of the city had decidedly the best of the impeded street cars, yesterday. They did not have to meet the heavy expense of keeping their routes of travel free from obstruction, and were not required to run with any degree of regularity. They wouldn't do it if they were. The chief aim of an omnibus driver is to be as irregular as possible in everything that concerns him personally and the vehicle under his charge. His principal objects in life are seven in number, to-wit: To be profane, to be obscene, to keep back change, to collect fare twice, to disappoint passengers, to run into opposition 'buses, and to stand in front of a street car. The oftener he succeeds in accomplishing all those feats in one trip the happier he is. He is much more disagreeable, and consequently much happier, on stormy and unpleasant days like yesterday, when more than the usual number of people want to be friendly with him. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE (who was perfectly sober, the Times, to-morrow, to the contrary notwithstanding) clung to a corner lamp-post, yesterday, and hailed four South Side omnibuses in succession. He failed to make the desired impression on the collection of old coats and comforters in the driver's seat. A faint and muffled invitation to visit an exceedingly tropical locality was heard from one collection as it rushed madly by to get ahead of a sluggish street-car, and use the track which had been partially cleared by the diligent snow-plow. It is more than likely that similar invitations had been extended by the other three, but they were not heard. Every omnibus seen yesterday was in hot pursuit of everything but passengers. If anybody got a ride, he was compelled to jump for it. Several people who had emulated Mark Twain's frog with remarkable success were compelled to tumble off the rear step, owing to a private understanding between the door-step and the driver's left heel. The managers of the car lines on State and Madison streets had every reason to feel like strewing the highways with the remains of omnibus drivers, yesterday. No sooner would a snow-plow pass by them than an omnibus or two would dash after it, and effectually cover up the track again with a cloud of snow. Street cars, on the contrary, were headed off wherever an opportunity presented itself, and every possible obstruction placed in their path. Amid such pleasantries as these, the employes of the omnibus lines passed the miserable day, which, so far as can be ascertained, was not productive of any general enjoyment.

AT THE THEATRES

the effects of the storm was visible to an extent most disastrous to the managerial interests. No attraction was sufficiently strong to induce people to leave their homes; not even the rare excellence of "Kerry," nor the fascinating naughtiness of "Genevieve de Brabant," nor the interesting development of "Fate," nor the ordinarily extreme helpfulness of "Help," nor the bundle of minstrelsy features at Myers' Opera House. A beggarly account of empty benches was the unvarying state of things, and in some cases the audiences were so small as to hardly pay for heating and lighting the house.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

were very thinly attended, especially such as were situated at a distance from the street-cars. At noon, notice was generally given to such scholars as went home to their dinners that they were not expected to return, and they were also advised not to attend on the following morning in case the storm should continue to rage until that time. It was a merciful privilege and a judicious act to permit all those who desired to leave for their homes at noon, as by night the roads had become almost impassable for children.

THE STORES

were almost entirely deserted during the day, and it is probable that the trade throughout the city was the lightest that has been known for many years. Occasionally a snow-bedraggled female would make her appearance, bent upon procuring some article indispensably necessary, but such visits were almost as rare as the terrestrial peregrinations of angels are reported to be, and the clerks had ample time to straighten up the stock, and get things in order for a renewal of activity.

ELSEWHERE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 23.—The most severe and continued snow-storm known for years in Central Illinois is in progress here since early last evening. The snow has fallen throughout the entire day. A strong wind has blown from the north, piling up immense drifts in sheltered places. The streets of this city are deserted, and drifts of two and three feet in depth blockade the sidewalks. All the roads leading into this city are more or less obstructed. On the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad all trains have been side-tracked, except two passenger trains, which are endeavoring to make stations a few miles from this city. If the storm continues throughout the night, it is not probable that by morning any train will be moving. The street railroad to Normal is blocked, the cuts being filled nearly level.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON.

MADISON, Jan. 23.—A violent gale from the north has been blowing all day, but the mercury is not very low. Trains from the south and east are delayed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 23.—The most severe drifting snow-storm of the season has prevailed here since last night, and still continues. Trains on all the roads are delayed, and travel is almost stopped, many passengers preferring to stop over rather than walk delayed along the routes.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 23.—A snow-storm of almost unprecedented fury and duration has been raging here for twenty-six hours past, and still continues. The snow is accompanied with high winds, and drifts fearfully. The trains on all the railroads running into this city are snow-bound. The snow lies to the depth of from fifteen to eighteen inches on the ground, and in many places has drifted to many feet in depth.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 23.—A terrific snow-storm has been raging here all day, and still continues. The snow is drifting badly, and the trains which left this city are all snow-bound, and will not likely get through to-night. The train on the Chicago & Alton is reported snow-bound at Gardner. A large number of the members of the Legislature, who intended leaving for their homes this morning, are still here, with no prospects of their getting away for a day or two.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBANSE, ILL.

CHEBANSE, Ill., Jan. 23.—One of the most terrific snow-storms known in this region for many years is now in progress. The drifts are all the way from two to five feet deep. The trains are all many hours behind, and none are expected here to-night.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 23.—It has been snowing steadily here since 10 o'clock last night. All railroad trains coming in are delayed, and none will probably leave the city for a day or so. No such storm has been known here for years.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 23.—The snow has been falling continuously since an early hour this morning, with a driving northeast wind. The snow is drifted badly. The night and freight trains have been taken off all the roads leading out of this city, except the Chicago & Rock Island. The afternoon train on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, which left this city, was compelled to return this evening.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 23.—A heavy snow-storm has been in progress all day,—the heaviest of the winter. The snow is drifting badly.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 23.—This morning three inches of snow fell. It commenced raining this afternoon, and continued at intervals during the evening. The snow is disappearing rapidly.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 23.—The most violent snow storm of the season set in from the northeast early this morning, and at dark continued unabated. The snow was badly drifted.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—The storm is still raging here and west to the Mississipi River, but does not extend into Minnesota yet. No trains will leave here for the West to-night, and the trains on the road are considerably delayed.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—A terrible snow and wind storm commenced here about 4 o'clock p. m., with the prospect of continuing all night. Reports from St. Paul and Minneapolis indicate another cold snap, but no snow. At Winona a storm is brewing. The weather is cold. At McGregor it is cloudy, snowing, and blowing.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—The snow-storm which began here last night still continues, and is the severest of the season. About six inches of snow are on the ground. A high wind prevails, and if the snow were dry it would drift badly. Mercury 36. The storm has prevailed heavily in the western portion of the State and in Kansas. Railroad trains have been much interrupted.

DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan 23.—The storm was very slight through Northern and Eastern Iowa. Along the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central the snow drifted considerably, and the trains were badly delayed.

Trains on the Dixon Air Line, Illinois Central, Chicago & Iowa, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, were abandoned on account of the heavy drifts. The storm is reported very severe throughout Illinois, where the snow has already fallen to a depth of a foot on the level, and is drifting badly. No Eastern trains were permitted to leave here to-night, and none have arrived on account of the heavy drifts East. The weather here to-night is clearing up and the wind abating.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 23.—Between five and six inches of snow fell here to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A heavy snow storm accompanied by a high wind, commenced here about 4 p. m., and continued until midnight.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.,—Jan. 23.—Another terrible storm a northeaster, set in on this city and in Western Michigan last night and is now increasing in violence and amount of snow fall. Trains on all the roads leading into the city are several hours late or abandoned. On the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore road, the trains are all cancelled for to-night and to-morrow. The mail due here on the Grand River Valley, this afternoon, is at Hastings, and will have to stay. No train north on the Grand Rapids & Indiana to-night. The Detroit & Milwaukee and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern are quite as badly off. There probably will be no trains to-morrow in or out of the city, and perhaps even on Saturday. The drifts on the tracks in the city already five or six feet deep, and the damp snow is drifting terribly. The blockade threatens to be worse than any preceding one this winter.

THERMOMETRICAL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Thermometre early this morning 15 below zero at Brecklinridge, Minn.; 3 above at Duluth; zero at St. Paul; 5 below at Quebec and Kingston, Canada; 4 above at Burlington, Vt.; 8 above at Boston; 30 at New York; Washington, 29; Charlotte, 54; Key West, 72; New Orleans, 47; Memphis, 39; Chicago, 23; Omaha, 11; Cheyenne, 17; Corinne, Utah, 25; San Francisco, 52.

Snowing at Cheyenne, Omaha, Davenport, Keokuk, St. Louis, Cairo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Alpena, Toledo, Buffalo, Oswego, and Fortress Monroe. Raining at Knoxville, Tenn., Louisville, Charleston, and Key West.

PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—For New England, falling barometers, fresh to brisk and very brisk northeasterly to southeasterly winds, and snow. For the Middle States, falling barometer, fresh to brisk and very brisk easterly and southeasterly winds, and snow, except for the southern portion, rain; the wind gradually veering to southerly and westerly, with changing weather over southern and western portions. For the Southern States, rising barometer, falling temperature, northerly to westerly winds, and clear and clearing weather. From the Ohio Valley to Lake Erie, upper lakes, and Northwest, rising barometer, low and falling temperature, fresh to brisk and high winds, diminishing in force and backing to northerly and westerly, and clear and clearing weather, accompanied by areas of light snow over Lake Erie and the upper lake region.

The storm is central over Indiana, and will move northeastesly over Lake Erie into Canada.

Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, and New York, and are ordered for New London, Boston, and Portland.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Money easy at 5@7. Commercial paper is selling down to 7@9 for prime. Discount line at bank large, and increasing daily. The reduction of the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent, and the fact that rates in open market are lower still, point to an easy English market for some time to come. This reduction is of course favorable for negotiation under the Syndicate management of the new United States 5 per cents, for the exclusive control of which several bankers are now competing. It is also favorable for the negotiation in Europe of American railway loans, all of which will have a desirable influence on our European exchange, and indirectly on the gold premium here. Telegrams from Washington state that the Senate Finance Committee has reported adversely on the bill to replace National Bank notes with legal-tenders; also on the bill providing for the payment of a portion of the customs duties in greenbacks.

STOCKS.

In the stock market speculation was strongly in the direction of higher prices. The chief features were Rock Island, Erie, Ohios, Lake Shore, and Pacific Mail. There was considerable buoyancy in Ohios. The troubles of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company have led to a raid upon the stock, which was hammered down to 6 this morning, against 12 yesterday. It is reported that the Pacific Mail and Samana Bay Companies intend to profit by the misfortunes of the Atlantic Mail. Five hundred shares of the Mariposa Mining Company sold for 50 cents per share; par value $100. Not many years ago this stock was one of the leading "fancies." Boston, Hartford & Erie became unusually strong to-day, on points to buy which were freely circulated.

GOLD

opened weak, and declined to 113¼, Parties credited with belonging to the gold clique bid for nearly four millions of Government coin. The award was one million. The capitalists of the gold clique are reported to be Daniel Drew, Rufus Hatch, and the Bank of Montreal. Cash coin scarce.

GOVERNMENTS

strong this afternoon, in sympathy with gold.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour closes less active and irregular. Demand for future moderate. Most grades of winter sold higher, but the market is quiet at the improvement. Arrivals very limited. The demand for future good. Wheat opened stronger, but with few shippers. Arrivals and offerings light and stock reduced. The market closes dull and unsettled.

PROVISIONS.

Pork firm at $18.87½ bid; $14.00 asked for new mess, spot or future; sales 500 brls, including old mess, at $13.50. Cut meats firm, with fair business doing. Sales: 100 boxes dry salted shoulders on spot at 5¾c, and 2,000 pickled hams, 15 lbs, at 10c. Bacon in good demand for short clear, which were scarce. Sales of 300 boxes at 8c, spot and January. Lard firm, 9 5-16c for Western on spot; 2,250 tcs for March reported at 8¼c.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—It is now said the Reading Railroad coal combination is controlled by English capitalists largely interested in coal and iron mines in England, and scheming to advance the price of these articles so high that they would be imported in large quantities, and a great profit be reaped.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Topeka (Kan.) despatches say that the opposition to Senator Pomeroy has not yet concentrated on any candidate. Pomeroy's friends still insist that he will be re-elected.

THE LAST HORROR.

An English Emigrant Vessel Run Down by an Unknown Steamship.

The Disaster Takes Place at Dead of Night---Panic Among the Doomed.

Over Three Hundred Persons Perish in the Waves--Only 97 Saved.

The British Government Orders an Investigation.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The report of a terrible marine disaster, last night, in the English Channel, has just been received. The London emigrant ship Northfleet, which sailed from here several days ago for Australia, with 412 passengers, exclusive of her crew, collided, at midnight, two miles off Dunge Ness, with an unknown foreign steamship, and was cut to the water's edge. Only 85 persons are known to have been saved. It is believed that every other person who was on board has found a watery grave. No attention was paid by the steamship to the emigrant vessel after the collision, and she proceeded on her course, leaving the sufferers to their fate.

[Dunge Ness is a headland on the coast of Kent, England, about 25 miles southwest of Dover.—ED.]

Almost immediately after the collision a panic broke out on the Northfleet. The passengers, who were asleep, rushed from their berths to every portion of the ship where they thought they might be safe, and utterly refused to obey the orders of the Captain. That officer, as a last resort to enforce obedience to his commands, was compelled to fire upon the terror-stricken people. One of them was wounded. It is believed that if the passengers had obeyed the orders of the Captain more of them would have been saved.

LATER.

Additional particulars of the terrible marine disaster off Dunge Ness light-house, last night, have been received. The Northfleet was lying at anchor at the time the collision occurred. The cargo consisted of railroad iron. Three hundred and twenty-one persons were drowned, including the Captain of the ill-fated vessel.

The name of the steamer which ran into the ship has not yet been ascertained, but she is believed to have been a Spanish vessel bound from Antwerp, although some parties state that she is a Portuguese craft. Her name cannot be obtained

WASHINGTON.

The Life of the Governmentals ---Congress Gnaweth a File.

Faces which Come and Go---Caldwell---The Incorrigible M'Comb.

New Road from Washington to Chicago.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1873.

They are going to put up a plank house for an inauguration ball, to cost $27,000, and have the West Point Cadets here for the first time. Ten dollars is the price, and it is a blessed privilege to pay it. The Postmaster who does not present himself, let him be *anathema*.

FOR AULD LANG SYNE.

An interview with Pinchback, the yellow fellow who has been raised to some unscrupulous importance by the precipitated turning of things upside down in Louisiana, reports him as saying that Grant and Warmoth have a purely personal contest. That is true; it began when Warmoth was upon McClernand's staff, before Vicksburg. Warmoth was accused of saying and of printing insubordinate things about McClernand's rival, and, when Warmoth left the army for a time on extended leave, he was cashiered by Grant's prompting for absence. He had the perseverance, however, to have himself reinstated, which was another cause of offence, and every step of success he has made since has been looked upon as personal presumption at Washington. For this, and for nothing else, has Durell been sustained, and the Attorney General, against his milder judgment, has been propelled to telegraph coarse despatches to the citizens of Louisiana, saying that they need not put themselves to the trouble of visiting Washington with their humble petition. There is no crime like disputing the victories of Cæsar!

EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE ON PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The Credit Mobilier scandal has had the effect to derange the public business, and relatively strengthen the Executive end of the Capital. We hear the White House coterie say.

"We don't care what they find out about those fellows up there. We want them to have their turn!"

Hence, nobody implicated ever so remotely in bribery or awkward dealing in Congress possesses the nerve to refute any positions of the Executive. Whenever the National Legislature loses character, there is a corresponding enhancement of Executive powers; but the effect of a wanton and arbitrary use of the Executive patronage upon Congress is to make slips like the Credit Mobilier corruption easy. The Congressman's high spirit is humble, and he is made a sneak and a conspirator to secure his appointments. Thus deflowered, it is comparatively easy for Mr. Ames to come along with his little stock-certificate and debauch the Congressman again.

I met a Congressman from Pennsylvania last week, and I said: "They are raising up this old Chorpenning fraud again, as if they meant to pass it!"

"Yes," he replied; "and the Credit Mobilier exposure will expedite its passage. Mr. Ames stopped the claim as it proceeded toward its passage before, but now he is tangled up in the Credit Mobilier, and Judge Black is counsel both for M'Comb and Chorpenning. I am afraid there will be a compromise; that Dawes will not again oppose Chorpenning's claim, while Black will let him up on cross-examination in the Mobilier matter."

I do not believe such statements of either Mr. Dawes or Judge Black; but the present scandal makes it possible to obtain credence for those supposititious statements.

The people of the several districts have it in their power to exercise a strong control over every Congressman, by addressing him in the language of advice or remonstrance, urging conscientious action upon the culpables in the Credit Mobilier case. Thousands of letters were poured in here during the Impeachment trial, from unconscionable office-bandits, and such respectable persons as they could affect with their clamor, urging President Johnson's conviction, with or without cause. If such letters were withheld at the wrong time, and forwarded at the proper time, we should have more responsible Congresses.

JOHN B. HENDERSON,

who voted Not Guilty on Andrew Johnson's trial, is in the city. He is prosperous and handsome, and congratulates himself on his vote at the Impeachment, saying that, had the Wade party then succeeded, the Government would have run to Tophet "on a down grade without brakes."

REHOBOAM.

The venerable relict of the Impeachment trial, who bought all those store-clothes that his family might witness his installation as President, has been in the city for some time. Age creeps upon him as it does upon the grizzly bear, making him grizzlier and more porcupinal. The childish vacancy which now and then steals upon that hard, denunciatory, cattle-drover's face, is like the dimples on the outlaw's child, staying but a minute, and giving place to the hereditary ferocity of a predatory freedom. Everything has had its use in time, and nothing is so mournful as to see these old fellows, who lost the tide at the flood, sitting on the flats, and wondering if they can live long enough to be floated off again.

NO PRIVATE COMMISSIONS.

The Senate came very near doing a good thing by setting the precedent of appointing a Commission of three citizens to examine into the Louisiana muddle. If this was done more frequently the bills would be lighter and the truth plainer. But, at the name of John M. Palmer as one of the Commissioners, the Senate withdrew into its shell, and sat down in the old-fashioned way, right in Washington, to summon witnesses and sustain the Administration.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

This Senator, since his re-election, has won the good opinion of very many who formerly classed him with the toadies of the Patronage-Giver. His management of the Caldwell investigation has been effective, and his manner of reaching the meat of the case is in strong contrast to Judge Poland's dilatory and unincisive examination. Yesterday (Monday) Poland was slower and more inefficient than ever, and, while young Neilson, Brooks' son-in-law, was blundering away, in a fashion to make misery sympathetic, the aspect of the Committee was positively lugubrious.

THE HON. CALDWELL.

How a human being can desire to keep a seat in the Senate after the exhibit made of Caldwell's case, is a matter of wonder. And, if the State of Kansas has a conscience, or, indeed, a Commonwealth can possess the sense of shame, with what humiliation must it peruse this record, and answer in its wounded sensibilities to the name of "Bleeding Kansas," again!

Nothing is clearer than that the politicians of Kansas, relying upon the political bigotry of the people there, have cut the honors of the State into vesture, and with its raiment have taken lots. The State where Freedom won the first battle over Slavery is thus politically in the shambles as truly as any carpet-bagged State of the South. Pomeroy will be elected again. The strapping horse-trader, Carney, will keep his black-mail. Caldwell will not even furnish enough indignation for an article in the *Kansas Magazine*, which is chiefly taken up with the horrors of the Slavery period.

THE INDIAN'S FEE-SIMPLE.

The Cherokee Chief, William P. Ross, says that the decision of the Supreme Court, declaring that the title to lands in the Cherokee country is vested in fee-simple with the Indians, and that, therefore, Joy & Co. bought the Neutral Lands legally, "is the only high-minded decision the Supreme Court ever made concerning the Indians." I asked Mr. Ross what he thought of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Boudinot, who contended that the revenue laws of the United States did not reach his retreat in the Indian country. He said that decision was a great source of sorrow to the Cherokee Nation, which hired counsel to sustain Boudinot. The effect of the latter decision is to establish the precedent that a law of Congress can repeal an Indian treaty, or any previous law.

SIMPLICITY.

James Brooks is keeping up of the farce of calling in the War Department records to show that Henry S. M'Comb can be made anything like what the balderdash of Brooks described. Mr. Brooks must now impeach Mr. Crane also, who swears point blank that he drew his check draft for $10,000 for Mobilier stock which netted $25,000.

SCENE IN A COMMITTEE-ROOM.

To a young man concealed on a sofa, enter Oakes Ames and John B. Alley, diligently toadied by two newspaper-reporters.

Ames grunts, and fills a whole leather sofa. Alley takes a chair, grunts, and stows away his coat-tails to save them from wear and tear.

Alley: "Oh, dear! Ames, I knew that great heart of yours would get you into trouble. I knew that great heart of yours would be our ruin. I told you that your generosity was too abundant and your impulses too noble. Didn't I tell you so? I want these gentlemen to hear it said."

Ames: "Oh, Alley! I can't remember everything you remind me of. I believe you did say something of that description."

Alley: "You hear him admit it, gentlemen. Ah! Mr. Ames has a foolish, noble heart. He wants to be doing good, even when it is dangerous to do so. That scoundrel M'Comb now gloats in his distress. Mr. Ames is a persecuted hero, and, as I have often said before, deserves a monument high as the shaft on Bunker Hill."

Here enters an old, whining Virginia railroad man.

Old Whiney: "Meister Ames, I called to see if you wasn't going to help me out with your subscription to the Catoctin & Occoquan Railroad."

Ames (very gruff): "No. Pretty time to ask me for a subscription. Go to M'Comb. He's got plenty of money. He ruining me. I believe he's a friend of yours?"

Old Whiney: "No, Mr. Ames, I don't think highly of Mr. M'Comb. He refused to help me with my enterprise."

Ames: "What's that? M'Comb's a d—d scoundrel, is he? Alley, remember that!"

Alley: "Yes, Mr. Ames, I believed, by looking at Whiney's intelligent head, that such must be his opinion. He says that M'Comb is a scoundrel, gentlemen" (to the reporters).

Ames: "Whiney, come around and see me to-night. Maybe I can let you have ten thousand or so, in your enterprise. But remember to remark to your friends that, in your opinion, M'Comb is a scoundrel."

CURRENT DOTS.

The cost of the public printing for 1872 was $1,802,343. Of the Report of Agriculture, 226,675 copies were issued; of the Ku-Klux Report, 40,000; and of no other book more than 25,000. The blank books for the use of the Government, printed and bound at this office, cost alone $1,036,307.

The new State Department—one of the most costly and extensive edifices yet designed in this country—makes already a formidable showing, and the basement and first-story elevations and walls are up. This edifice will scarcely be well under way before the rising clamors for a new White House will require an appropriation, and it is, perhaps, as well to yield gracefully as to grumble and still submit. If another Executive Mansion is to be built, let it be a home on this occasion, and, not like the present edifice, neither a palace nor a dwelling.

FROM CHICAGO TO THE CAPITAL.

We are in the midst of competitive railroad movements. The Baltimore & Ohio corporation is at Georgetown with all its engineer-corps, looking for a new route to the South, having been cut off from the Orange & Alexandria Railroad by the Washington Board of Public Works; it proposes to bridge the Potomac at Georgetown, and make that growing suburb a station between Baltimore and the South. This great, and conservatively great, highway had a revenue of above $13,500,000 last year, which was an increase of above one million; and the Parkersburg Branch took $827,000, or twice as much as the Washington City Branch. The working expenses were about 58 per cent, and the net earnings amounted to the handsome figure of $4,532,000. The sinking fund obliterated $170,000 of gold loan in London, and $1,450,000 of Baltimore City loan, and the Company has the gigantic surplus of $26,250,000. Only 9 per cent is divided, and the excess thrown into the road and its extensions, which latter steadily approach Chicago and New York. Within eighteen months the 260 miles of rail will be laid between Plymouth, Ohio, and Chicago,—thus reducing the distance from Chicago to Washington to 784 miles, which will be still further reduced by extending the Pittsburgh Branch to the new point of junction. About 300 miles of this road are laid with steel rails; and a second grain-elevator, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, is going up at Baltimore.

To anticipate the opening of the new Metropolitan Branch in the spring, a series of remarkable hotels have just been finished on the line of this road. Amongst them is a hotel at Cumberland, 140 feet by 87, four stories high, and with a dining room for 400 persons; the edifice has already cost $220,000. At Deer Park, in the Alleghenies, a new railway mounting-house has been put up, 170 feet by 100. At Piedmont and at the Relay House also new hotels are founded, not excelled by any railway's in the country. This Company is at last working in earnest to carry the bulk of the Western travel, and its new appointments, meal-stations, etc., will amaze any person who has not recently passed over the road.

The town of Cumberland, Maryland, is assuming an importance strange to it; two new railways are approaching her from the East and North, and it became the junction of the Pittsburgh Road and Baltimore & Ohio main stem only two years ago. GATH.

THE STEAM-WHISTLE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The annexed extract from the annual report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners relates to a matter which concerns the comfort of every citizen of Chicago whose residence is within hearing distance of a railroad:

THE STEAM WHISTLE.

The Commissioners discuss the question of the use of the steam whistle at some length, concluding as follows:

The use of the whistle is now in a very great degree unnecessary. The law as it stands does not in any case compel it, the ringing of the locomotive bell being sufficient to relieve the corporation from liability for accident. Apart from its use as a warning when a train is nearing a grade-crossing, the whistle is now chiefly used for three purposes: (1) To warn trespassers or persons illegally walking on the track. (2) To notify gatekeepers, flagmen or depot employes of the approach of a train; and (3) to direct the application of brakes. In almost all of these cases there are improved appliances which should supersede the use of so crude and unreliable a signal. As regards gatemen, flagmen, and depot employes, the approach of a train can be much more certainly indicated to them by the use of an automatic electric alarm. This can be made to strike when the locomotive is within any given distance, and the alarm can be continued as long as is deemed necessary. Such an appliance is already in use upon several railroads in the country, and upon two at least in Massachusetts. It wholly obviates the necessity of at least three-fourths of the whistle signals now heard in the most populous neighborhoods. Another most familiar use of the whistle as a means of directing the application or loosening of brakes. As regards passenger trains, this practice ought now to be, and soon will be, superseded. It may safely be said that, where it is not sounded wantonly by engineers, in defiance of all regulation, as a means of expressing impatience, or, as it were, of scolding dilatory employes—where not used in this wholly unwarranted way, which the corporations themselves are most willing to punish when reported to them, it is used in nine cases out of ten for one or other of the purposes just specified. Of course, so long as locomotives move at speed through crowded neighborhoods, sharp and distinct danger-signals must occasionally be given. It cannot be hoped that the necessity for these will ever be wholly obviated."

Thousands of sufferers in Chicago will recognize what is meant by using the steam whistle "as a means of expressing impatience, or, as it were, of scolding dilatory employes," and will rejoice to secure such testimony as the above of its utter needlessness. It is only because the indignation of the multitude cannot be combined, and every one feels that his individual remonstrance is unavailing, that the intolerable nuisance has been so long suffered, of whole neighborhoods of blocks in the best residence portions of Chicago being roused, night after night, from their sleep, by the infernal, protracted, jerky screams of the steam whistle with which some engineer is endeavoring to rouse a switchman who is sleeping upon his post, or to make known to those in charge of the freight-train which delays him that he is in a hurry to go to bed.

It is bad enough that those who are in health should be subjected to such an infliction, but the evil in their case is trifling in comparison with the suffering and danger to those who are sick, and whose recovery may be dependent upon the refreshing power of quiet sleep.

The degree of civilization which any community has attained is indicated by the refinement of its provisions for the physical health and comfort of the inhabitants, and we are very ready to pronounce them barbarous in proportion as we find them insensible to evils to which they have become accustomed, but which are intolerable to a more refined taste. The peasant who sleeps under the same roof with his pigs and cattle sneers at the fastidiousness which is offended at the manure heap beside his door. Is it not inconsistent with the character of refinement to which Chicago aspires, that such a nuisance as the one under discussion, which we are assured is needless, should be longer tolerated?

If all who suffer from it would express the indignation, for which no other mode of relief is apparent, it might, at least, serve to show the extent of the evil, and, perhaps, lead to measures for its abatement. C.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22, 1873.

NEW YORK.

Newspaper Property---Sensational Journalism.

James Gordon Bennett to Undertake a Great Daily in London.

Henry Ward Beecher Earning Nearly $50,000 Annually.

A Polyglot Family---A New Anti-Lending Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1873.

There has been much discussion recently in regard to the value of newspapers, especially of that part known as the good-will, which really has a price beyond any mere material portion. It is generally supposed that a journal is worth ten times the average annual income that it yields, and this supposition is, in the main, well founded.

NEWSPAPER-PROPERTY.

Everybody knows that the *Herald* is the most profitable daily in the city, clearing about $300,000 per annum; thus fixing its value of $3,000,000,—a price few persons would be willing to give, and which the owner would not be tempted to take. A newspaper is such a very delicate piece of property! While a certain kind of management renders it extremely prosperous, another kind, that might seem even better, would ruin it. I have often heard speculated upon what might be the effect of printing the *Herald* in choice English; and the opinion generally entertained has been that such an unlooked-for departure would prove disastrous. To make the *Tribune* like the *Herald*, or even like the *World*, in tone and style, would be to deplete its exchequer; and to convert the *Journal of Commerce* into a genuine newspaper would, doubtless, consign it to the tomb of the Capulets.

A journal is an educator either for good or ill,—very often, I am afraid, for ill,—and no alteration from its past can be undertaken without great peril. People get so accustomed to a daily or weekly that they consider any sort of change a deterioration. If it be bad, they like its badness as much as they would its excellence,—just as those in the habit of smoking vile cigars are made ill by the best of Havanas. This is the reason why new papers have so hard a struggle. Meritorious as they may be, a long time is required by the public to discover their merit; and then it must be duly instructed in the principles with which they set out, in their mode of thought, and even in their manner of expression. The name of an established journal is, probably, worth more than anything else; but the name must be kept in harmony with its antecedents, or it will be of little avail.

DOES SENSATIONALISM PAY?

The fashion of the time is to make the daily press what is called sensational; and yet sensation can scarcely be considered remunerative in the long run. There are two or three sensational dailies here (I prefer not to name them), which were quite prosperous for a while, but which now, I understand, have materially fallen off, both in circulation and in advertising.

The two most profitable journals in town, after the *Herald*, are the most conservative,—the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Evening Post*. It costs next to nothing to publish the first, and the expenses of the latter are comparatively very small. Still, both of them manage to clear, on an average, as much as $150,000 per annum,—and this with a slender circulation, and very little of the fame so much coveted by journalists of the present day. Whatever the quality of their editing, their dividends are so extremely satisfactory that I have never known any of the stockholders to object in the slightest thereto.

Is not this one of the strongest (because financial) arguments against sensational journalism?

AN AMERICAN DAILY ABROAD.

It is rumored that one of the objects of James Gordon Bennett in going abroad was to make the necessary preparations for issuing a new daily in London, that should have all the enterprise, facilities, and variety of a leading New York or Chicago journal. This is said to have been a favorite project of the elder Bennett, who held that a daily conducted in London on American principles must eventually reach an enormous success. The son seems to share this opinion; and the story is, that he is willing to invest $500,000, or even $1,000,000, in such an enterprise.

The British are so set in their ways that I should think the experiment rather hazardous; but, as Bennett has the money, and the faith beside, there can be no harm in his laudable attempt.

ECCLESIASTICAL OPERA.

I have heard many persons wonder what becomes of all the young women in this country who have such fine voices that they are destined to occupy a high position on the operatic stage. They are constantly springing up in this and other cities, and going abroad to cultivate themselves in the *Conservatoires* of the Continent. We hear from time to time of the excellent progress they are making, and of their certainty of a brilliant future. Then silence and oblivion fall upon them, and they are succeeded in turn by new geniuses of the lyric type.

We claim Adelaide and Carlotta Patti as native artistes; and so they are by the accident of birth, though not by lineage or training. With the exception of Adelaide Phillipps, Clara Louise Kellogg, Minnie Hauck, Isabella McCulloch, Laura Harris, and a few others, we have no singers who have achieved any lyric distinction. Mrs. Moulton, through the earnest bias and effort of personal friends, was wildly bepraised,—as if she had been a second Malibran. She has a sweet and highly cultivated voice, though it is adapted to the drawing-room, and not to the opera-house. She has filled the newspapers with her renown; but there it will end. Deprived of the ardent prejudice excited in her behalf because she is a pretty and agreeable woman, she will be no more than a hundred other concert-singers of mediocre ability.

After studying abroad, our countrywomen return home with a much-abated opinion of their capacities, especially if they make a public debut; and, instead of running to the top of the operatic ladder, they quietly subside into the choir of some fashionable church. There their voices stand them in good stead; for they can earn from $1,000 to $3,000 per annum. There cannot be less than three hundred paid feminine singers in all our churches, and some of them, like Mrs. Imogene Brown, of Chicago, receive as much as $4,000 a year. It is noticeable, by the by, that many of our best choir-singers are from the West, though they get to be genuine New Yorkers, as everybody else does after a very short residence here.

A FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR CLERGYMAN.

The most industrious, as well as the best-paid and ablest, clergyman in America is Henry Ward Beecher. His present salary, as pastor of Plymouth Church, is, I think, $25,000. He has $10,000 a year as editor of the *Christian Union*, to which he gives his name, and one article a week; and he earns some $10,000 beside by the little lecturing and writing that he finds time to do. He is, probably, the most popular lecturer in the country, and could earn a great deal of money in that way, if he were willing to surrender other duties. He has been offered as high as $30,000 and over $40,000, a season, by lecture-agents, who feel confident that even this high price would leave them a large margin for profit. Earning $45,000 a year is remarkable for any man; and I question if any other preacher on the planet can match Beecher in this respect. Genius or talent in the pulpit is more likely to be appreciated that anywhere else,—perhaps for the reason that it is rarer.

CLERGYMEN GENERALLY

are very poorly paid, though, in this city, many of them have handsome salaries. As many as twenty or twenty-five of the leading pastors have salaries of $10,000 each, and $5,000 is quite an ordinary rate of compensation. They are constantly called on for charities of various kinds, and most of them give liberally, according to their means. Beecher is reported to be extraordinarily generous, and those who have means of knowing say that more than half his income is expended for purposes of benevolence.

MANY-TONGUED CHILDREN.

One of the most cosmopolitan familes of which I have any knowedge has recently returned from Europe to reside permanently here. The parents are native New Yorkers in middle life, who have been been abroad for nearly forty years, having quitted the country soon after their marriage. In that time, they have had six children, three boys and three girls, each of whom was born in a different land: the oldest in Amsterdam, Holland; the second in Berlin, Germany; the third in Paris, France; the fourth in Florence, Italy; the fifth in St. Petersburg, Russia; and the sixth in Malaga, Spain. In addition to their own language, they speak the six different tongues belonging to their nativity, and, when they are excited or deeply interested in anything, they fall naturally into the form of speech which they heard in their infancy. They are named DeRuyster, Frederick Wilhelm, LaFayette, Bianca, Capello, Fedorowna, and Dolores, and have an appearance and temperament much in common with the respective countries of their birth. Such a varied nativity must have been the result of design on the part of their parents, who seem to enjoy greatly their polyglot offspring, and are never more entertained than when they are all jabbering away, each in a different tongue. The eldest of them is 16, and the youngest 6; so it is impossible to tell what they will be when they grow up. There is little doubt, however, that they will be rather odd characters, and extremely unlike each other.

AN ANTI-LENDING SOCIETY

was recently formed in Wall street, with the express purpose of discouraging miscellaneous borrowing. Many of the members have been in the habit, they say, of lending, for a long time past, from $500 to $5,000 a year; and they have very rarely received any returns therefrom. They have bound themselves by a solemn compact to restrain from this habit in future; and they have already discovered that they not only retain their money, but many of their friends, by their new resolution. It is reported that these societies are springing up all over town, and that the Anti-Lending movement is one of the most popular that has been set on foot for a long while.

SALMAGUNDI.

There are now, it is asserted, six or seven thousand more resident negroes in the city than there were at the close of the War,—most of them being freedmen.

Fechter's Lyceum has not yet been advertised to open during January. An announcement of its opening was made in October, November, and December; and the omission this month would indicate that it is not to be opened at all. The report is gaining currency that Fechter has already exhausted his funds, and is waiting for further advances.

Of all the masculine lecturers obtainable, John B. Gough is the most popular; and, of all the feminine, Anna E. Dickinson. He is generally able to earn $20,000, and she $16,000 to $17,000, a season.

The project of building a new opera house on the old Harlem & New Haven Railway site, in Fourth avenue, seems to have been abandoned.

Two or three of the prominent Broadway hotels are soon to be converted into business blocks,—not because they do not pay, but because they can be rented in their new form to more advantage. COLSTOUN.

KANSAS.

Progress of the Senatorial Canvass.

Phillips and Lowe in the Field.

Pomeroy Still Confident---Governor Osborn Rises to Explain.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 21, 1873.

The members of the Legislature are gathering together again, after a Sabbath day's rest among their constituents, and it is to be hoped they will resume their labors with mental as well as physical refreshment, after a day's respite from the busy toil and vexation of the Senatorial strife. I noticed to-day a weary and haggard expression in the countenance of a returning member, and ascertained by inquiries, diligent and consolatory, that he had been

STRUGGLING HARD WITH HIS CONSCIENCE

for twenty-four consecutive hours, and had subdued it to a degree that would permit him to cast a vote for Pomeroy. Other struggles of a similar nature doubtless occurred during the brief recess. In the light of the evidence before the Caldwell Committee, this "pang of conscience" will appear somewhat remarkable; but things have changed in Kansas. This contest is being conducted

ON HIGH MORAL GROUNDS.

The places in the Tefft House that once knew the demijohn know the hymn-book now, and the parlor that was filled with the smoke of Caldwell's cigars is now a room where a choir of Christians meet nightly and rehearse church music. This is a new and novel feature of Kansas political campaigning, and, if the music was not as discordant as an anti-Pomeroy caucus it could be called an agreeable one. It can be said to the credit of Caldwell, however, even if he is cast down by a burden of testimony, that his cigars are better than Pomeroy's music.

The opposition to Pomeroy is manifesting itself in various ways, yet the manifestations have

NOT TAKEN THE RIGHT COURSE.

It is admitted all around that Pomeroy ought to be defeated, and, at different localities throughout the State, mass-meetings have been held to give expression to this sentiment; but, when one of the opposition aspirants is asked to sacrifice his chances of going to the United States Senate, he invariably replies that a candidate from another section of the State should decline for the sake of harmony. A withdrawal of a Senatorial candidate often involves a sacrifice of local interest, as well as political ambition, and therefore it meets with resistance from the members and lobby of the candidate's immediate neighborhood. In a young and growing State, where each county-town expects to be a future metropolis,

LOCAL RIVALRY

is sharp, and concessions to the public good are seldom offered at the cost of local pride. When Kansans can be educated up to the belief that the quality in a United States Senator which enables him to obtain an appropriation for a Custom House or Post Office is not the highest accomplishment of a statesman, we will probably have better Congressmen.

If the members of the Legislature who have announced themselves opposed to Senator Pomeroy's re-election should go into a caucus, and agree to cast their whole strength for the candidate who received the greatest number of votes in the caucus, the Pomeroy reign would end on the 4th of March. To-night an effort will be made to reconcile the discordant elements of the opposition, and build up a sensible antagonism to Pomeroy, on the foundation of intellect and honesty.

BUT I APPREHEND

that Colonel Phillips, Representative-elect to Congress, would take sides with Pomeroy if General Babcock or Governor Harvey should be the choice of the caucus. If Judge Lowe should fail to get the caucus nomination, he would remain simply as a neutral spectator of the strife; and, if he did receive the nomination, delegations from different sections would oppose him and cast their votes for Pomeroy. Most people would say,

"BRING OUT A NEW MAN,

and avoid old animosities;" but Kansas experience with new men has been more exciting than gratifying. Caldwell was a new man, and people hereabouts are beginning to suspect that he will never make a great statesman.

Viewing the situation in all its bearings,

I CANNOT SEE

how Pomeroy is to be defeated. The old Sire of Subsidies is going ahead quietly, manipulating everything that can be manipulated, and smiling serenely on the mistakes of his divided enemies.

I SAW GOVERNOR OSBORN,

at his hotel, last evening, and he seems to think that the Associated Press despatches, giving a report of the testimony before the Caldwell inquiry, do him injustice. He says he actively supported Mr. Caldwell, but was not a member of a Committee to buy votes, or ascertain where votes could be bought. He claims to have no knowledge of the direct use of money, but, nevertheless, does not hesitate to say that he believes money was used. KANSAS.

HUBBARD STREET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 22d, I noticed a complaint by a correspondent signing himself "C. F. F.," with regard to the condition of Hubbard street between Reuben and Paulina streets. He might have extended his remarks to include as far west as Hoyne street. Now, I say, let us have the sewers as far west as Hoyne street; and, if there is not money enough in the City Treasury to pay for them, put them in any way, and levy a special tax on property adjoining to pay for the same. I believe this to be the feeling of a great many property-owners. Please, if you can spare room in your paper, let the City Fathers know our feelings in this matter, and you will oblige many tax-payers and AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23, 1873.

ALASKA.

Twelve Months' Residence in the Territory.

What an Attache of the Coast Survey Has to Say of It.

A Fair Showing for Its Future---Its Resources, Residents, Climate, &c., &c.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: People generally yet retain the idea, taught by our old school-geographies, that Alaska is a country only of ice and Polar bears. They forget that it has the latitude and the situation with reference to the Continent of Great Britain and the Scandinavian Peninsuela, and that its south coast is bathed by a warm current, corresponding to the Gulf Stream. This idea of the rigor of the Alaskan climate has, indeed, a grain of truth in it, for a considerable portion of the territory lies within the Arctic Circle. Besides, it was for the interest of the Russo-American Company to exclude immigration, and it therefore took care to magnify the bad features of the climate, and represent the whole Territory as dreary and inhospitable. We expected, consequently, on our arrival among the Aleutian Islands, a year ago last September, to find them covered with snow and surrounded with floating ice. Our imaginations had painted the horrors of an Arctic winter before us, and our friends, recalling the fate of Franklin, had taken affectionate leave of us, assuring us by their manner, though not in words, that they expected the parting to be a final one. Our surprise and pleasure can be imagined when we found the steep, rocky hills, and the bases of the mountains, clothed in bright green grass, and

COVERED WITH FLOWERS.

We had left California in the middle of the summer-season, dry and brown, dusty inland and foggy on the coast, and here, in frigid Alaska, were the brightest grass and the prettiest flowers we had ever seen. The same feeling of pleasant surprise followed us during our year's stay in the Territory.

For a month or more after our arrival among the Islands, the weather was warm, moderately clear, and generally quiet. The few white traders on the Islands vied with each other in accommodating us, and the Aleuts proved themselves the good-natured and hospitable people they have always had the reputation of being. Snow remains all the year round on the mountains, but did not descend to the lowlands at Unalashka until October, and flowers could be found as late as December. In October, the natives dug their potatoes.

THE WINTER WAS MILD,

not being colder, though much longer, than it is in Virginia or Maryland. It snowed at intervals until May, but the snow was usually accompanied or followed by rain, which soon carried it off. The half-dozen sheep and cattle kept on the Island were able to find grass for themselves during the most of the winter. The temperature was never very low. The thermometer at Unalashka has marked zero very rarely, and has not been known to go below it for the last thirty or forty years. The winters, though not cold, are very stormy, wet, and disagreeable. The sun is generally obscured. Drizzle, sleet, fog, and Scotch mist last nearly all the time. A good smart shower of rain is a rarity at any time. High winds are frequent, usually squally, though sometimes blowing from the same quarter for a week or two, and with great steadiness and violence. In May, vegetation fairly starts, and, from that time, grows with such rapidity that a single day

MAKES A MARKED DIFFERENCE

in the appearance of the country. By the 1st of June, many flowers are out, and the grass in warm places is two or three feet high. By the last of June, the flowers are so abundant that they give color to the landscape, and their fragrance loads the air. At this time last summer, among the Shumagin Islands, the air was heavy with fragrance, even where we lay at anchor, half a mile from shore. July was dry and warm; August, wet and stormy. The grass is now higher than one's head, and travelling through it is very laborious.

The above is a description of the climate for the Aleutian year, and is generally true for the south coast of Alaska. In the Alexander Archipelago,—on one island of which Sitka is situated,—the winters are more severe. As you advance towards the north, or towards the mountain-ranges of the interior, the climate becomes more rigorous.

THE NATIVES

are generally inoffensive. Indeed, the Aleuts are too submissive for their own interest. They allow themselves to be over-ridden and abused without complaint. They are moderately civilized, and live in comfortable houses. Two or three clocks,—each keeping its own gate, independent of the others and of the sun,—and a hand-organ or accordion, are indispensable to an Aleut of good social position. Like all other people in their state of civilization, they are lazy, shiftless, and far from clean. Yet they are bright and intelligent, and are always trustworthy. Several have been educated in St. Petersburg, and have made prominent men in the old Russo-American Company. Father Shayesnikoff, the priest at Unalashka, an Aleut, born and educated in the Territory, and never out of it until after the transfer, is a polite and well-informed gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet. One boy is now at Ann Arbor, Michigan, being educated, and is making himself a general favorite by his brightness and great good-nature. The Aleuts belong to the Russian National or Greek Church, and are very pious. They will make good citizens.

ESQUIMAUX AND INDIANS.

The Esquimaux occupy the coast from the Peninsula of Alaska northward, and the Indians the whole interior. They are not so civilized as the Aleuts, and are warlike enough to take care of their own interests. They are disposed to be friendly toward the whites, but will resent abuse. They generally are nominal Greek Christians, having been baptized for the consideration of a shirt or a plug of tobacco. This ceremony was usually performed on each about once a year, and the number of new converts reported by the missionaries to St. Petersburg was thereby swelled considerably. Immigrants to Alaska will have to contend with no such fierce tribes as those of our Rocky Mountains.

The business of Alaska is at present mainly in the hands of the

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

or Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., of San Francisco. These Companies, ostensibly separate heretofore, have recently combined under the former name. They have leased of the Government three little islands in Behring's Sea, known as the Pribyloff or Fur-seal Islands. These islands are very valuable, because they are the resort, in spring and summer, of great numbers of the valuable fur-seal. The Alaska Commercial Company has stations at other important points. It practically holds the same relation to Alaska that the old Russo-American Company did, and that the Hudson's Bay Company does to the adjoining British Possessions. It has rivals in the trade, but they are gradually disappearing under the treatment known in California as "the little game of freeze-out." The Company is reported very wealthy, and can afford to undersell and overbuy its rivals, until they have to give up the losing game. It is accommodating, even generous, when its own interests are not at stake. It discountenances everything which tends to the development of the country, such as exploration, immigration, etc., because a settled territory produces no furs. If a man is bound to go there, and it cannot help it, it is then full of accommodation, and helps him all it can during his stay there, and hastens his departure. One school has been established by it, because that was a part of its contract with the Government. But there are no other schools. Educated men do not make good servants for fur-hunters; besides, they may prove awkwardly well-posted on the fur-market. Other branches of industry practicable in Alaska are discouraged by the Company, because they interfere with the production of or trade in furs. Doubtless this Company is a favorable specimen of its kind, and cannot be blamed for using all fair means for wringing all the money possible out of the Territory in the twenty years during which it has the monopoly. But all other industries practised within the boundaries of the fur-trade are always inimical to it, and the interests of a large Territory cannot be reconciled with those of a great mercantile monopoly. The Company is making money, but the development of Alaska is retarded.

The Territory produces some of the finest furs in the world, and in great abundance; but they do not form its only resource. Its waters

SWARM WITH FISH

of many kinds. Cod are very abundant among the Shumagin and Aleutian Islands, and probably in other places. The fish compare favorably with those of the Atlantic coast. Cod fishing has been carried on among the Shumagin Islands for several years past, but the fishing fleet is small. Last summer there were only eight or ten vessels. There would be many more were it not that Pacific-Coast people have a strange prejudice against Pacific fish. It is hard to say what is the foundation of this prejudice, for we found the fish very fine, and, when they are packed and marked as Atlantic fish, they readily sell in the San Francisco market without detection. Salmon are exceedingly common, and, in the months of June and July, they are so packed in the mouths of the fresh-water streams that they can be conveniently thrown out on shore with an oar or a boat-hook. Salmon forms the chief article of diet of the natives. Trout, herring, halibut, and flounders, with numerous other fine species, many of which are peculiar to the Territory, are very plentiful, but are not fished for market.

THE OTHER RESOURCES

of the Territory are but little developed yet. Every one has heard of its magnificent timber, specially good for ship-building or spars. It possesses the precious metals, the common ores, and coal. Its mineral resources are doubtless not so great as those of California, Utah, or Nevada, but they are there, and have all the magnificent possibilities of the unknown. The coal is a soft one, properly lignite, and is quite as good as any of the Pacific-Coast coals, but, of course, will not compare with those of Pennsylvania.

Some time, when the fisheries of the Territory are developed, and it supports a hardy race of fishermen along its shores, there will also be

A CONSIDERABLE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

along the south coast. The soil is very often of volcanic origin, and, like all others of its kind, rich and warm. The climate is as favorable as North Scotland and the adjacent islands. The careless, lazy Aleuts and Russians succeed in raising radishes, turnips, potatoes, and apples. Where they can do that, a careful, industrious Yankee can raise the most of the garden-vegetables and many grains and fruits. The Aleutian Islands are particularly adapted to grazing. Their grasses are luxuriant. The winters are so mild that the only care cattle would require would be protection from the wet storms.

The natives and residents generally

HAVE NOT GAINED

by the transfer from Russian into American hands. The Aleuts look back to the time of the Russian occupation as their palmy days. The Russo-American Government held its lease of the Territory at the pleasure of the Emperor, and exercised paternal care over its wards. There were schools at the principal stations, and an academy at New Archangel. Many natives were well educated without leaving the Territory, and promising children were sent to St. Petersburg for an education. New Archangel was a flourishing little city, and, for a Russian town, moral. Now, the American Commercial Company holds its lease for a limited number of years, and of course will make as much money as possible in that time. It naturally cares little for the condition of the natives after its lease has expired, provided they are good fur-hunters up to that time. Middle-aged Aleuts, born and bred in Russian times, can usually read and write. Now, very few of the rising generation can write their names. Sitka is now a small, decaying village, of scarcely a thousand inhabitants, and probably the wickedest little place on the footstool. Drunkenness and debauchery run riot there. Other settlements have also dwindled in population.

There is much that can be said

FOR AND AGAINST

Alaska as an investment. We know the character of its resources, but the extent of many of them is not yet determined. Further exploration is needed, and is, in fact, now in progress, under direction of our excellent Coast Survey. The exploring party is in the charge of Captain William H. Dall, than whom no one is better posted with regard to our new Territory. If many excellent harbors, fine fisheries, timber, and furs, with a probable great mineral wealth, and a limited capacity for agriculture, can make a great State Alaska must in time become one. M. W. H.

MEETING OF THE POLES.

A meeting of the Polish residents of Chicago, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the last Polish insurrection for independence (the 22d of January, 1863), was held at the Bohemian Hall, "Lipa Slovenska," corner of Canal and Taylor streets, on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Edward Wilkosheski was in the Chair, and Mr. Alexander Bednawski acted as Secretary.

The hall was beautifully decorated,—hung with gay banners, inscriptions, and transparencies.

Notwithstanding the bad weather and difficult walking, the meeting was tolerably well attended, comprising the prominent Poles of Chicago, several of the fair sex, and a detachment of a regiment of militia called the "Polish Guard," in their beautiful uniforms.

The Chairman, after stating the object of the meeting, paid, in a brief speech, a highly-flattering and well-deserved tribute to the Polish Benevolent Mutual Aid Association, the "Gmina Polska," under whose auspices the meeting was organized, and who never fail to avail themselves of any opportunity to do good and promote the welfare of their countrymen.

Several Polish gentlemen present, and especially those who participated in the last struggle, mounted successively the platform, and delivered appropriate speeches. The names of the speakers were as follows: Gryglaseski, Dankowski, Zielinski, Rybicki, Smulski, Majeski.

The audience listened with marked attention, and emotion was seen on all faces, amidst a mournful and profound silence, interrupted by occasional cheers when allusion was made to some remarkable incidents in the history of the last struggle for independence; which struggle, according to the general opinion given by the speakers, must sooner or later result in success, inasmuch as the cause of Poland is undoubtedly the cause of all causes, viz.: that of all oppressed nations, which is that of Universal Freedom, Right, and Justice.

The meeting adjourned amidst cheers, mutual congratulations, and in high spirits.

GRACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The annual meeting of Grace Presbyterian Church and Society, Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely, pastor,—was held on Monday evening at the residence of Edward Silvey, Esq., No. 172 Ellis avenue, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and other business. Messrs. I. P. Rumsey, J. S. Gilman, G. H. Miller, S. Spencer, and C. J. Merritt were re-elected Trustees, and C. J. Merritt Treasurer and Secretary.

The Building Committee reported that the contracts for the chapel and study had been let; the foundations were in, and the work would be pushed as rapidly as the weather would admit. The building is to be of brick, to cost about $12,000, and to be completed May 1.

The Treasurer's report revealed a most gratifying financial condition; current expenses paid in full; and money enough already paid in or pledged to pay one-half the cost of the building.

In eight months from the date of organization the church membership has been increased 70 per cent.

The Sabbath School is under the very able management of Wm. B. Jacobs, and in six months its membership has increased ten fold, the original number being 16 scholars.

FARMERS' MASS MEETING.

At a recent Convention of Farmers held at Bloomington, a State Society of Farmers was formed, having for its object the general welfare of the Farmers as a class, and to take measures in concert for removing the causes, if any exist, of its costing three bushels of corn to get one to market. At the meeting, a Vice President was appointed for each Congressional District in this State, with power to call a Congressional Mass Meeting of Farmers for the purpose of aiding the State organization in its objects. In pursuance of this object, the farmers of this Congressional District are invited to meet in Mass Convention, at the City of Freeport, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873, to adopt and carry out such measures as to them may seem important at this time. Good speakers from home and abroad are expected to be present.

It is only by concerted action that anything can be done to relieve our necessities. Let us, therefore, resolve to meet and act like men in this, to us, direful emergency. Nobody will protect us if we do not protect ourselves.

D. W. DAME,
Vice President of the Illinois State Farmers' Association for the Fifth Congressional District.

NEW ORLEANS.

A Flight from the Land of Ice and Snow.

Negroes and Laborers as Politicians.

The Double Government in Louisiana.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13, 1873.

"This is the most damnable climate on the top of God's green earth." The foregoing was the favorite exclamation of a friend of mine, on his arrival at our office, in Chicago, every morning for a week previous to last Friday. I said nothing, but thought much, and Thursday surprised him by announcing my determination to get out of that climate that night. "Now there is nothing so nice," exclaims the author of "Cakes and Ale" to every new proposal, and, though it may seem contradictory when, in one chapter, he adds "as pudding with plums in it," and, in the next, "as a visit from your mother-in-law," yet, putting the emphasis on *now*, all difficulties are removed, and you see that he only means that whatever pleasure is at hand should rule supreme. So I thought to myself as, last Thursday night, with the wind biting my face, I walked, satchel in hand, to the Illinois Central depot on Twenty-second street. "Now there is nothing so nice" as to start off without preparation on a trip, without knowing where you are going. Thoreau, I believe, wrote that the true way to enjoy a walk is, to not make up your mind to go so far and return, but go with the world before you, and, when you have enjoyed this unbounded freedom until your soul is filled, return. I hailed the ticket agent with, "I want a ticket." "Where to, sir?" "I don't know." "Where are you going?" "I don't know. I want to

GET AWAY

from this snow, ice, and wind." We finally decided on the city in which this letter is dated.

On awaking the next morning, I looked anxiously out of the car-window to see if we were beyond the snow; but no! there it was, as cold and white as ever. Stepping out of the car for a moment, I met the same remorseless wind which froze my ear the day before. Reached Cairo that evening about 5, and there found the same snow, ice, and wind. I began to inquire the price of a ticket to Havana, Cuba. The Mississippi was full of ice, and the negro on board the river steamer Illinois informed me that it was a little worse at Humboldt, where we were again to take the cars, than at any other point.

I began to think I had taken the wrong direction, or perhaps the geographies and story-books were all wrong, and there were no regions but those of

ETERNAL SNOW—

in winter time, at any rate. However, "Returning were as tedious as go o'er." The river incidents were all new to me, and "There is nothing so nice" as supper on a river-boat. After supper, I enjoyed watching the glories of a red sunset; then went down among the boilers (five of them), the horses,—a hundred, I should think; and the engine-room. The boat passed the gorge of ice just above Humboldt and Belmont easily this trip; a few days before she was wedged in it three days and more. Then we were in clear water. I felt encouraged.

Snow at Humboldt!

On the cars I dreamed of mountains of snow; frozen ears, noses, hands, feet, &c., floated on rivers of ice. I woke, and, looking out of the window, saw the beautiful earth white with moonlight. Not a *speck* of snow anywhere.

With a sense of great comfort, I went to sleep again. In the morning, found myself surrounded with not only a warmer air, but

A NEW PEOPLE;

and, since that day to this, I have been in a daze, meeting so much life and character which is new to me, and, I think, to the people of the North generally, that I hardly know whether I am asleep or no. I wish it were in my power to write in such a way that your readers could see, as I have seen, and see the Southern character.

Upon the train were two men, who represented very well two classes of feeling here. The one was, before the war, a large planter in Texas. At the close of the war, his negroes left him. Hiring others, they also left whenever they pleased, without reference to their given word or contract. Finding himself thus liable at any moment to have his crops completely at their mercy, he disposed of his property, moving himself and family to St. Louis. No one could possibly "recognize the situation" more fully than he. Not one word did he utter of complaint or anger. He thought the *entire* country better off without slavery; that the crops could be raised as cheaply by free labor as by slave labor; but the work on the plantations must be done. Negroes have achieved freedom, and, in their benighted minds, this seems to mean that they shall all go to Congress or a State Legislature, or hold a Government office. The problem of food and raiment being a new one in their calculation, they have not yet reached its solution:

LABOR.

At least they have not reached it in theory, and have only practised it where their immediate necessities have forced it upon them. They are doing better each year, because they are gradually finding out that they can't all go to Congress or become "Acting Governor;" and gradually, but surely, as this gentleman believed, the negro was working into that place in the social system which he should occupy. Now the carpet-baggers and political bummers were forcing him into all sorts of positions which, in his present state, whatever education might do for him in the future, he was totally unfitted for in every way, shape, and manner.

The other gentleman is a resident of New Orleans, and, while a perfect gentleman, he was of that constitution which boils over upon whatever subject you present. Asking, "What are the taxes of New Orleans?" he started off at lightning-speed in an *expose* of

THE CORRUPTIONS

which exist in the City Government here, run, of course, by the Administration power; and it would seem from his remarks, which are corroborated by what I have seen and heard since, that, in addition to the direct and inevitable suffering which the war brought upon this people, there is a most outrageous system of oppression, unnecessary, unjust, and as relentless as any despot ever brought upon an enslaved or conquered people. And in it all, assisting and conniving, is the present Administration at Washington!

TWO GUBERNATORIAL INAUGURATIONS.

To-day I have attended the inauguration of two Governors before two Legislatures of the same State!—both Governors and the members of both Legislatures claiming to have been elected at the same election. At the Pinchback-Kellogg meeting, I had an opportunity of observing the appearance of a large portion of the element representing the negroes.

PINCHBACK,

in full-dress suit, was as fine a specimen of physical manhood as you could wish to see. His valedictory address was remarkable for nothing except its egotism, and the bad taste of the closing sentence. The colored members of this Legislature were generally very fine-appearing fellows.

KELLOGG

is known to many of your readers, he being from Canton, Ill., formerly Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and registered at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, when first sent from here as M. C., in 1868, "William Pitt Kellogg, Canton, Ill." I believe his trunk has still this address upon it: "William Pitt Kellogg, Canton, Ill." I was introduced to him by "Honest John Lynch," M. C. from here, and found him to be socially very pleasant, quiet, and agreeable. This inauguration, though manifestly opposed to the will of the people, has the advantage of being upheld by the Government at Washington; and the Legislature held its session in a Government building filled with United States troops. There were not 300 people present at this meeting, outside of the officials.

The other meeting,—

WARMOTH-M'ENERY,—

held in LaFayette Square, was attended by a large and enthusiastic crowd of people,—not so large, however, as I anticipated. The people here are so determined not to commit any overt act, that they stay away from political assemblages as a matter of principle. In the evening there was some attempt at illumination; large numbers of people were out promenading in a quiet, social way. No noise or disturbance of any kind occurred during the day or night. I wish the Northern people could but come here and see what their representatives at Washington are doing; it seems to me such a visit would result in a voice of warning which would be heeded, and lead to a peaceable solution of the question of State Government.

ANOTHER MATINEE.

The Police Board Hold a "Strictly Confidential" Meeting.

Superintendent Washburn Must be Humbled, by Klokke.

Mr. Reno Hauled Over the Coals for Agreeing with the Mayor.

A First-Class Argument in Favor of Abolishing the Board.

Flattered by the brilliant success of their efforts to hold a secret meeting on Wednesday afternoon, the Board of Police Commissioner's yesterday undertook to have what they termed a "confidential meeting," from which reporters were slily locked out. Two representatives of a morning paper were in the Commissioners office, and went into the Secretary's room for a moment. In two seconds they found themselves hopeless exiles from the Eden of intrigue which they quitted in good faith.

There was apparently good reason for this action, for, no sooner were the reporters in position to hear all that should transpire, than Mr. Klokke's voice was heard. His tones were loud enough to be overheard in the Pacific Hotel, his voice was harsh and passionate. He was upbraiding Mr. Reno for his bad faith in supporting the Mayor and Superintendent Washburn in the meeting on the previous day. The two Commissioners were wrangling at the top of their voices, and Mr. Sheridan's attempts as a peace-maker were almost drowned in the din. When the uproar subsided, and Mr. Reno obtained an opportunity to make himself audible to the reporters, he declared that he had had a confidential conversation with Mr. Washburn. The Superintendent went over the general plan of his system, and insisted that a fair trial should be given it. If it was a failure it might then be rescinded, otherwise it ought to be carried into effect. In the discussion upon the subject he had merely acted upon this principle, and had given Mr. Washburn an opportunity.

Commissioner Sheridan said that in doing this he was acknowledging the Superintendent's authority to give orders independent of the authority of the Board. The Board looked to Mr. Reno as its President to speak for them. If he approved the orders of the Superintendent, and gave the sanction of the Board to such a course, he was responsible for the dissensions of the Board, and the members of that body ought to agree among themselves on important measures.

Commissioner Klokke was sorry to see the President of the Board allowing himself to be brow-beaten by a combination between the Mayor and the Superintendent of Police. The Board ought to maintain their authority against all parties who are seeking to oppose it.

Commissioner Sheridan said there were parties in the city who were endeavoring to cause dissensions in the Board. There was such an effort being made, with the hope that the Board would be abolished during the present session of the Legislature.

Commissioner Reno took up THE TRIBUNE, and pointed to a paragraph in the report of the secret session of the previous day, and complained of it.

Commissioner Klokke did not care anything about this. The press were busy in the effort to bring about the abolishment of the Board, but he would take no notice of it.

Commissioner Sheridan did not think there was any danger of the Board being abolished so long as they acted as an unit in the consideration of important measures. The Board ought also to exercise their authority, and not allow the Superintendent to assume the powers of the Board. If the Board exercised the powers conferred upon them by the charter, and paid more attention to the management of the police force, instead of the management of the Superintendent, they would have no fears of being abolished. The Board was created for a specific purpose. If they did what they were created to do, that was all that could be expected of them.

Commissioner Klokke held the Superintendent responsible for the present demoralization of the force. The press were also partially responsible for seizing upon their little differences and magnifying them before the public in such a way that the Board was held in contempt.

The conversation continued in this strain for some time, when the Board again reverted to the Superintendent.

Commissioner Klokke maintained that the Board had tolerated the assumption of the Superintendent hitherto out of pure good nature. He had been issuing orders independently of every one, and the Board had encouraged him by tolerating his assumption. If this passive policy were continued, it would be mistaken for weakness and cowardice.

Commissioner Reno fell back on his inexperience, and spoke in a low tone of voice. When he came into the Board he understood there were to be some changes in the general police system of the city. There was to be increased efficiency in the force. He had heard that Mr. Talcott had swung his axe in a very lively way, and made fur fly.

Commissioner Sheridan said that that guillotine practice had been carried on to the utter demoralization of the force.

Commissioner Reno said he had not observed that it had produced any very beneficial results. Something besides decapitation was needed. It had so far resulted in the removal of the best men, and the substitution for them of the very worst in the city. The proposition of Washburn had been to effect an entire change in the arrangements of the department.

Commissioner Klokke (somewhat satirically), "Yes, and the first part of the programme consisted of abolishing the Lake Street Squad, and substituting for it a supernumerary list."

Commissioner Reno said that this was a good measure. In case of sickness at any of the stations, the place of a sick man might be filled by one of the supernumeraries.

Commissioner Klokke had been up to see Captain French upon the subject, and the Captain had said that it was compelling men who had by hard work earned the privilege of day duty to do the work of apprentices.

Commissioner Sheridan alluded to the dissatisfaction that had arisen in the Police Department about Mr. Washburn's order.

Commissioner Klokke said Sergeant Buckley and Sergeant Lull had told him that if the Superintendent continued to issue such obnoxious and impracticable orders, the men would certainly mutiny, and the Sergeants themselves would resign. They told this to Mr. Sheridan in confidence, adding a wish that it should go no further.

Commissioner Sheridan said the point was, that if the Superintendent continued to exercise conclusive control of the department, the Board would be a mere nonentity.

Commissioner Reno grimly supposed the question to be whether the Board or the Superintendent was running the Department.

Commissioner Klokke, with equal grimness, remarked that the previous speaker's attitude on the preceding day would imply that the Superintendent ran the Department.

Commissioner Sheridan thought that the Board must be united. He understood that a bill was now in Springfield looking to the abolition of the Board.

Commissioner Klokke did not suppose that such a bill could be passed.

Commissioner Sheridan did not know about that. The county members, sturdy, shrewd, and clear-headed farmers and lawyears, would regard the Board with suspicion, and the bill might very easily be passed.

Once more coming round to the subject of the twelve-hour police regulation, Commissioner Reno suggested that the Board speak quietly to the Superintendent, and to request him to modify his order. He knew that Mr. Washburn was willing to modify it. Let him frankly confess he had acted without authority, and then give orders of a different character.

Commissioner Sheridan said that this would be virtually admitting his power to do as he had done. The Board ought to impeach him for disobedience of orders, or compel him to issue such a modified order as would give general satisfaction. The Charter and the rules of the Police Force were a sufficient authority for such a course. The Board had the Superintendent there.

Commissioner Reno said the Board hadn't got Mr. Washburn at all. They could not compel him to do anything of the kind. They had better wait until the new regulations were printed, and then see what they could do.

This cheerful confab lasted about two hours, the first half hour of which was consumed in the discussion of Mr. Reno's conduct in supporting Mr. Washburn, and in stating that he knew nothing of the order after he had discussed it with the Superintendent. The first threat was worded by Mr. Klokke, thus: "The Board has the power and authority to exact from the Superintendent a certain amount of obedience and respect, and if he does not show it, he will be hauled over the coals."

And thus this important branch of our municipal economy frittered away a whole afternoon in discussing the fearful assumption of authority by the Chief of Police in endeavoring to put two-thirds of the police force on duty during the hours of the greatest prevalence of crime; thus they earned their high salaries in bewailing their inability to combat this dreadful autocrat; thus each rated the other for not being more defiant of the foe; thus each was very brave inside doors inaccessible from without as regards the contumacious Superintendent; and thus, as a Board, they determined to unite and escape being legislated out of office. Meanwhile are occurring round them and on their account daily evidences of their incapacity. We commend to them the following cheerful paragraph clipped from a New York exchange, which every citizen knows to be only too true:

> Here are just a few of the diversions indulged in last year in Chicago. A jealous negro cutting his wife's throat, an Italian barkeeper killing two men in a blind access of rage because a third didn't pay for his drinks, a jealous husband pouring boiling coffee down his wife's throat, a rough who listened while a policeman read a warrant for his arrest and then blew out the policeman's brains, two policemen who winged a runaway prisoner at forty yards, a drunken boy who shot and killed a printer that went to see if he had hurt himself by his fall, a gang of rowdies who insulted an old man's daughter and stabbed him when he remonstrated, and a boy of 14, who, while in company with a mob of companions, from 10 to 17 years of age, snowballs a peaceable citizen going home, and when his companion resents the assault, kills him with a knife. No account of knifings and pistollings in brothels, shootings by burglars who found the house-keeper awake, robberies on public streets at noonday at the pistol's muzzle, and the like.

SIMONDS AND SON.

How the Pair Were Dogged from Chicago to Pittsburgh---Simonds on His Muscle.

Reception of the "Son" by Her Guardian---Material for a "Fallen Angel.",

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember the manner in which that enterprising journal, the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, converted Detective Simonds, of this city, into a gay deceiver, while conveying to her relatives in the East the young person of the gentler sex who came to this city in bifurcated nether garments. Simonds explains away the ingenious mendacity of the reporter, and makes him out a rather credulous and milk-and-watery victim of a designing knave. It appears that the girl while in Chicago attracted the attention of a young man in this town who had peered into the Superintendent's room, and had learned from the newspapers as to when and where she was going. When "Simonds and Son" embarked on the train, they were followed by this person, who is described as a young man about 30 years of age, and rather above the medium height. During their journey, this fellow stared continually at the girl, and endeavored, in the absence of the officer, to cultivate an acquaintance. Simonds caught him, and spoke rather sharply to him. When the party arrived at Pittsburgh, "Simonds and Son" registered at the Union Depot Hotel, and thither went this young man. He watched the register so eagerly that Simonds, who had been annoyed by his behavior during the journey, more to puzzle him than for any other purpose, inscribed the words, "Simonds and Son," which gave the reporter the foundation for his silly romance. It may be mentioned that the follower had, during the journey, done his best to attract public attention to the pair, and had whispered around to their fellow-travellers the same silly story that was subsequently swallowed by the *Gazette* reporter. The stranger waited around the hotel, and confided his silly narrative to the clerk, who in his turn narrated it to the reporter.

When Simonds was about to leave the hotel, he gave the girl her satchel, and proceeded to the ticket office. When he returned to the girl, he found the fellow talking to her. He again spoke to the man, and got on the train. The stranger again got on board, but Simonds was mad by this time. He went up to his unknown follower, and remarked that this business had gone on about long enough, and that if he followed him a step further there would be a collision, resulting in the young man's inability to journey by rail for several months to come. The party addressed took the hint, got off the train, and was seen no more.

The girl's married sister lives at Springfield, and her father lives with her. The girl herself lives with her guardian in Chelsea. She has no mother, but is under the care of her guardian, and is possessed of a comfortable competency in her own name. On reaching Chelsea, Simonds left the girl at a hotel to change her clothing for more appropriate garments, while he went to apprize her guardian of her return. It appeared that, previous to starting to Chicago, she had pawned her trunk and its contents for $45, and the detective redeemed it for her with her own funds. Simonds called upon the guardian, narrated the story of his ward's adventures, and told him she was at the hotel waiting to be conducted to him.

The guardian, however, was disposed to regard the adventure with no levity or tolerance, and flatly refused to receive his ward, stating that she had forfeited all claim to his care, and must now rely upon others, or herself, in case her relations were indisposed to overlook her follies. Simonds repeated this rather bitter sentence to the girl, who by this time was subdued in manner, and appeared to better advantage in the dress worn by her sex, and a council of war was held. The poor, silly girl told her whole story to the detective, and asked his advice. She said that while living with her sister she was persecuted by the attentions of a young man who had an eye to her property, but was unspeakably obnoxious to her. Her sister, her brother-in-law, and her father were most anxious that the match should be arranged, and tormented her about it until she took refuge with her guardian, by whom she was kept at school in Chelsea, her lover promising to pay $500 as his share of the expense of her education.

Simonds resolved to take her to her relatives at all hazards, and the pair took the first train to Springfield, and the girl was left with her relations. Her reception was not a very warm or enthusiastic one, and the detective fears that she will not be allowed to remain with her relatives. Her manner is not such as to attract much sympathy, and her tendency is exceedingly wild. Simonds believes that hitherto she has not done anything to forfeit her claim to respectability beyond the escapade which resulted in her arrest, but from the circumstance in which she is placed, and from her naturally wild and reckless disposition and her general coarseness of manner, he fears she will not long deserve so favorable a verdict to be rendered.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser water at the "Spa."

A Child of Twelve Years Attempts to Commit Suicide.

Mr. S. P. Wottring and wife, of Clyde, Ohio, a few years ago adopted a small boy from the Home for the Friendless. The child proved to be bright, smart and active. They loved him as their own, were kind and affectionate, and gratified his every wish and desire. The child was taken sick with fever, and all the care that fond parents could give was given to him. He recovered, but crippled for life, as the fever settled in one of his limbs, and the use of crutches was resorted to. This seemed too much for the sensitive nature of the now unhappy child. He became languid and drooping, and he seemed to think that he was a burden upon his benefactors. A few days ago Mr. Wottring purchased some poison to poison rats, and after using some laid the rest by for future use. The child watched him, and as soon as an opportunity presented went to the hiding place, took the poison, and swallowed it. He was discovered and physicians sent for, who administered antidotes, and the boy is in a fair way to recover. When asked why he did so, replied that he felt himself a burden, and did not want to live. The child is only 12 years of age, and exhibits a sensitiveness beyond his years.

THE LAW COURTS.

Somnolent Effects of the Storm on the Halls of Justice.

Fate of the Young Lady Who Bathed the Features of Her Lover in Boiling Lye.

Detective Elliott in Chancery in the Role of Capitalist and Land Proprietor.

City of Kankakee, American Express Company, and Remington Sewing Machine Company Among the Distinguished Defendants.

It is extraordinary how the wind will sweep around corners. If the wind did not sweep around corners it would have driven all the snow yesterday due south, through LaSalle street, and the lawyers would have found their way to the Courts; this corner of THE TRIBUNE would have filled to overflowing with the record of those astonishing frauds which seem to be charged only that they may be refuted; and the head of the law reporter would have touched the downy pillow in placid satisfaction at a good day's work faithfully done. But the obstinate wind would persist in blowing around the corners. It heaped deep banks of snow where a moment before the bare footwalk was seen; and shrieked through the stovepipes to the lawyers, both great and small, to go home, before the trains ceased to run; to the clerks, to the Judges, to everybody, that home was the best place to be in, and the streets the worst. If it were not for the snow that filled the streets, and the wind which drifted the snow, the law reporter might have revelled to the full in that surprising bill which, he is assured, has been in preparation for some months past, and which is intended to burst like a thunderbolt upon somebody's head one of these days—fine days; not snowy days. But the ways of the lawyers proved to be too hard, and the courts were deserted. Such of the Judges as could hie them away before noon did so, and there was a general feeling of drowsiness and disgust inside the halls of justice, and a tendency to look out of the windows and gape sleepily at the spiteful, wind-drifted flakes. But there were no new bills in chancery.

To compensate, however, there occurred a couple of incidents in the Criminal Court that proved the exception to the prevailing rule of dulness. When Judge Booth called out

"BRING UP HELEN M'CARTHY,"

there was a perceptible movement among the few citizens who had braved the storm and waded knee-deep to the ruins of the old Court House; and a scattered few who had been loafing around the passages outside shouldered their way in. Soon, a young lady of exceedingly prepossessing appearance walked up to the bench, followed by a determined-looking man, who afterwards turned out to be a brother. The lady was dressed modestly but handsomely, and bore herself like a person who would walk, under all circumstances, discreetly through life, and hold her reputation clear of every stain. Yet she stood there to receive sentence for dashing a potful of boiling lye into her lover's face; one of those actions to which impressionable females, whose youthful passions have not yet come under control, are incited by fascinating engravings of the illustrated papers of the day. The Judge's remarks expressed the nature of the case better than the reporter can. He said that the prisoner was impleaded, with her sister, Mrs. Keating, for throwing scalding lye over a man named Finnan. From the evidence that had been adduced it would seem that the attack was the result of a deliberate plan between the sisters. Whilst the man Finnan was visiting the sisters, they invited him to come into the kitchen, where the lye was already being prepared; and, when the man obeyed the invitation, and went into the kitchen, the prisoner threw the lye over him. If there were any other circumstances, they did not appear in the evidence. This was an outrage, and one much graver than the parties would seem to have considered; it was a Penitentiary offence. Persons were certainly being sent to the Penitentiary for such comparatively trivial matters as stealing small amounts of $15, $20, $25, and such like. The option of a fine of $200 was in this instance allowed. He had at first thought that nothing less than imprisonment would meet the merits of the case, and he was about to fix the term of such imprisonment, when he learned that Mrs. Keating had an infant of tender years to care for, and, after consideration, he determined to fine her the amount provided by law, namely, $200. In deciding the punishment of the person before him, he had first intended to commit her, but had come to the conclusion that it would only be right to inflict the same punishment on both, and he should, therefore, fine her $200 also.

The brother instantly stepped forward, with a roll of bills in his hand, and, as soon as the formalities of the law were gone through, the young lady was given her freedom; having lain two nights in the pestiferous jail. The girl's tale is very different to that told to the Judge; she says that the man was engaged to be married to her, and was brute enough to make indecent proposals to her.

The other incident in the Criminal Court was the finding of a verdict by the jury in the Brady trial. Patrick Brady has been under trial for the past few days, charged with tearing up a note of $700 on which he was indebted to Winifred J. O'Neil. The evidence was very contradictory, and the issue rested on the comparative veracity of two witnesses, the prosecution endeavoring to establish that Brady, while a debtor in the said note, snatched it out of Mrs. O'Neil's hands, and deliberately tore it up, or otherwise made away with it. The jury was instructed that the punishment was imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and the jury found a verdict of guilty, and fixed the term at eighteen months.

DETECTIVE ELLIOTT WAS A DEFENDANT

to a suit on hearing before Judge Gary, in chancery, in the Superior Court, brought by Mr. Bragg, the well-known land agent. From the evidence taken in the case, and the arguments, yesterday, the matter seemed to have assumed about as foggy a shape as possible. The plaintiff claims, as the reporter understands it, that he saw a capital opportunity to speculate successfully in South Chicago lands before the commotion caused by the intended construction of the parks, and knowing the detective was a money-eyed, careful man, who was seeking a chance of adding to his pile, he invited him to put his savings into the venture, the profits to be divided share and share alike, on the sale of the land at the enhanced price. The purchase was made, the location was not favorably affected by the park scheme, and the venture, as a cash speculation, failed. Finally the land was sold by other parties, agents of Elliott and Bragg, considering that Elliott had no legal right to take the matter out of his hands, and place the profits in the pockets of others, brought this action to recover half the increase made by Elliott over and above the price he had paid.

The detective's story is a complete denial of this. He says that Mr. Bragg simply acted as an agent for him, and that he failed to carry out the particular scheme which he had proposed, the contract ended, and his obligation to tie up his property, awaiting future developments of Mr. Bragg for an indefinite number of years ceased. Finally, when the park scheme was determined on, and the land, instead of benefiting, actually decreased in value, and Mr. Bragg failed to do anything with it, Elliott took the matter into his own control, and through the means of other agents disposed of the property to advantage.

If the Court decides against the defendant, he will have to pay probably between $4,000 and $5,000.

Judge Gary was about to decide the matter, when the counsel on both sides, desiring further time to consider unexpected points that had come up during the argument, obtained a continuance until to-day.

The remainder of the items gleaned in the Courts, yesterday, belong to the comprehensive class known as

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Grand Jury has completed its labors and been discharged, having accomplished the purpose for which it was called, namely, the indictment of Kate Jones, for the robbery of $45 from the person of Martin Nelson; and Charles Shaw and John Howell, for playing confidence game on Edgar Sutphen to the extent also of $45.

The United States District Court was a picture of cold desertion. It yielded a solitary crumb; a decree in the matter of John T. Temple, bankrupt, on the application of Charles H. Walker against the Assignee of the bankrupt's estate, and Iglehart and Stinson, praying for an injunction restraining the parties assigning any interest in the half, or any part of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 38, 14, and a quit claim of all the bankrupt's title in said land, which was granted. An item, which is hardly worthy of being called even a crumb, was a suit in assumpsit, damages $5,000, brought against the City of Kankakee by the Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Company, for the recovery of the face value of warrants on the city treasury in favor of the Company, the payment of which the Treasurer refused.

In bankruptcy, there was a single item, namely, leave to the Assignee of the estate of Nowlin D. McElwain, to sell Lot 14, in Block 1, Clarkson's Subdivision of the east five acres of the west half of the south twenty-five acres of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 39, 14, being in the City of Chicago.

Two attachments were granted in the Circuit Court, namely, one to Jacob Armheimer against John G. Grant, who lives in rear of No. 170 South Desplaines street, for a debt of $424.93 for goods supplied on the assertion by Grant that he was owner of land worth $10,000 on Wells street, between Jackson and Quincy streets; and the other to James J. Mosier against John McKinnon, in an assumpsit suit for $500.

William Horter brings a creditor's bill in the Superior Court against the daughters of Charles McDonnell, having obtained a judgment against him which no property has been found to satisfy. The daughters, Elizabeth and Harriet, are alleged to be living on the rents of 312 and 314 West Randolph street, and to possess other property and stocks nominally in their own names, but which really belong to the father.

Emery A. Gard yesterday brought suits in debt and assumpsit, for $15,000 each, against Alexander L. Green; and suits in assumpsit were brought against the American Express Company and the Remington Sewing Machine Company.

Three voluntary petitions for bankruptcy were in hand, yesterday, intending to be filed to-day, one being that of a Chicago party.

The call is unchanged with Judge Porter, the same case being on trial. Judge Tree resumes the hearing of the Tucker case. Judge Rogers calls 45 to 55, inclusive.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Simon Becker v. Frank B. Hawkins, Thomas R. Willard, and V. E. Rusco; assumpsit, $1,200. Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Company v. City of Kankakee; assumpsit, $5,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,630.—Jacob Armheimer v. John Q. Grant; attachment for $950. 5,631—James J. Mosier v. John McKennan; assumpsit, $500 and attachment. 5,632—Peter M. Livingston v. Samuel L. Wilcox; case, $2,500.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,059—B. C. Hang v. P. R. Jette and B. Philpot; petition for mechanics' lien on Lot 41 of sub-Block 2 of Carter H. Harrison's subdivision of Blocks 1 and 2 of Section 19, Township 39, 14. 42,060—Edward A. Vail v. H. Liebenstein & Co.; assumpsit, $500. 42,061—M. Becker & Co. v. Hawkins, Millard & Co.; assumpsit, $600. 42,062—William Horter v. Charles, Elizabeth, and Harriet McDonnell; creditor's bill. 42,063—Emery R. Gard v. Alexander L. Greer; debt, $15,000. 42,064—Same v. Same; assumpsit, $15,000. 42,065—Theodore Schintz v. Peter Weber; petition to restore judgment. 42,066—William B. La Parle v. Adolph Scholb; same. 42,067—Republic Life insurance Company v. Charles D. Warren and Eugene E. Otis; assumpsit, $500. 42,068—Alstrap v. Rosberg; appeal. 42,069—Same v. Same; same. 42,070—Isaac P. Coates v. R. W. Dobson; assumpsit; $1,000. 42,071—C. W. Dean and J. F. Mannington for use of G. W. Brandt v. American Express Company; assumpsit, $2,000. 42,072—Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, v. Reinhold Janssen; assumpsit, $400. 42,073—Huck's Chicago Brewery Company v. Carles Homberg, assumpsit, $1,500. 42,074—Mary Ann v. Daniel Scott; divorce. 42,075—James J. Bennett and Wm. Riley, for use of Wm. Riley, v. Remington Empire Sewing Machine Company; assumpsit, $600. 42,076—Jacob v. Nithlie Klien; divorce. 42,077—G. C. Cook & Co. v. J. B. Ford and — Ford; assumpsit, $600. 42,078—Thos. K. Holden v. W. L. Drake, of Evanston; assumpsit, $500. 42,079—Same v. G. T. Blunt and R. M. Whipple; assumpsit, $500. 42,080—Enos Ayres v. John Sourby; assumpsit, $300. 42,081—Leopold Rothschild, for use of Feist Frind v. Patrick Cavanaugh and Jas. B. Bodle; debt, $2,000.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The strife between the people and the railroad interest of this State, growing out of the question of the discriminating tariff rates by the latter, seems to be increasing, and something should be done to reconcile and harmonize the difference between them. The railroad interest, which has, within the past twenty years, developed the agricultural resources of our State, and built cities and populous towns within its limits, should be respected, and the parties who have invested their money to build up and sustain this vast property interest should be reasonably compensated for the risk they assumed when our broad acres were comparatively worthless for the want of transportation facilities for the distribution of building and fencing material and the moving of our products to market. While this is conceded by all who have taken any part in the discussion, I claim that, without the efforts, energy, and perseverance of our people in the various departments of labor to bring forth the enterprising results so apparent throughout this commonwealth, their investments would now be valueless. Therefore, I feel that we are not ungrateful when we ask them to so arrange their toll-sheets as not to discriminate for or against any city, town, place, or people, on their respective lines of railways. Their charters, whether special or otherwise, were obtained from the people under the Eminent Domain law, and, therefore, we have the right to insist upon fair and equitable tariff-sheets; and I feel confident that the laws of our country will sustain us in this view of the case.

What we most need at this time, to equalize rates, is a general law, that can be enforced, which shall forever dispose of the discrimination now complained of, which, as it appears to me, may be easily accomplished by our Legislature if it will take into consideration the extent of the traffic which passes to and from this State, to and through adjoining States.

The consolidated rail thoroughfares now diverging from Chicago, cover a territory bounded south by the Ohio River, southwest and west by Kansas and Nebraska, and northwest by Wisconsin and Minnesota,—passing over a vast country now but thinly settled, affording a limited local business, which may be a good reason why said companies cannot, as they allege, adopt and apply a fixed rate per mile throughout their respective lines, and maintain the integrity of their way and works, and pay the interest on their bonded indebtedness, as such rates must be based upon the obtainable rate on produce and merchandise between Chicago and the States aboved named. This may be true; but it does not satisfy me that the business of any station on the same line should be charged more for the same class and quantity of freight from the same point of shipment than is charged to a more distant station on the same road.

To prevent this unfair discrimination, and to establish equity between the shipper and carrier, I would suggest that a law be passed authorizing and requiring the Railroad Company having the shortest line between any two places, where either of two or more railways may be used by the public, to fix and publish the tariff of rates to and from all such places, which rates should be adopted by the Railroad Companies in this State having the longest line between such stations or places; and that each and all of said parties should be bound by said tariff under a severe penalty for charging or taking more or less than said published rates, either directly or indirectly. The same law should provide that no Railroad Company or Transportation Company doing business in this State shall charge a higher toll rate for a less than for a greater distance on the same line. That is, the shipper near the market should not be charged more on a bushel of wheat or corn than the man who ships the same from a station farther from the same market.

A FARMER.

THE CORNELL WATCH FACTORY.

An Injurious Scandal Started by Discharged Workmen.

A paragraph in the city column of THE TRIBUNE yesterday relating to the Cornell Watch Company, was the result of inexcusable carelessness in giving publication to a scandal started by a discharged workman, brought in by a reporter at a late hour. Under any circumstances we should regret the tone of the paragraph, for there should be no such word as "fail" recognized in connection with our local manufacturing enterprises. In this case the rumor is totally groundless. The affairs of the Company were never in a better shape, and the capitalists associated in the enterprise are amply repaid for their skill and nerve. We publish a letter from the Secretary of the Company, the statements in which can be abundantly established from the books of the Company. The Manager has recently been cutting down the force and making changes with a view to economy and efficiency, and it was solely from this source that the scandalous rumor was set afloat.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A paragraph appeared in to-day's TRIBUNE, with reference to the Cornell Watch Company. The statement is a "scandal" without foundation in truth, undoubtedly coming from an operative feeling malicious in consequence of being discharged. Within the last ninety days the production of the Company's factory has been more than double, while the expenses have been diminished 33 per cent in the same time. The prospects of the Company were never so good as they are to-day. Respectfully yours,

S. S. CALKINS, Secretary.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The Matter Discussed by the Directors of the Board of Trade.

A Variety of Opinions Expressed, but no Action Taken.

Another Meeting to be Held on Saturday.

A meeting of the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects of the Directors of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of discussing some points connected with the inspection of grain under the State law.

The first point was as to the separation of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, forming two Boards.

Mr. Howe said it was a good idea, and to reduce the salary from $3,500 to $2,500. The inspection fees would cover all expenses. The law applied only to Chicago, and the office should be there.

Mr. Irwin moved that the Committee recommend that the law be thus changed.

The Chair said the meeting had been called rather to hear suggestions, and then report to the Directors.

Mr. Irwin said there were defects in the inspection, and gave instances leading to results which had caused complaints in the East. The grades of barley had been gradually changed, so as to make a difference between September and January of 10 cents a bushel. The quality varied at the different warehouses, as some of the inspectors had been negligent, and the quality run down. If the present system went on, Chicago would lose its barley trade. Milwaukee barley was now several cents above Chicago barley, while, at the beginning of the season, there was no difference. They kept up their grades there, and would secure much of the trade. Some one should have authority to oversee the whole matter.

There followed a discussion of the Milwaukee method of grading wheat, after which came another on the demand for high mixed corn. Mr. Wight was in favor of dropping the term "No. 1," and calling it "high mixed." He felt there was need of a change in grading corn. Owing to the present system, the yellow corn from Southern Illinois could not come here, while it sold well at the East. He would make the standard for high mixed three-quarters yellow. He strongly favored a change in grades.

Mr. Brainard believed the corn grades were made for an European market, and in view of the changed condition of things at the East, required change.

Mr. Randolph did not think the division of the Commission would do much good unless the law was changed. He believed it a mistake to have the Chief Inspector appointed by the Governor. The Commission should be here, and appoint all its officers. It was pretty certain that a mere politician would get hold of the Inspectorship, unless there was a change. Grades should not be regulated by iron law. Local causes might badly influence Legislatures. A good Commission, properly restricted, could best fix the grades. He did not believe it politic to drop the grade of Nos. 1 and 2 corn. They had had three good crops, but the next might be partly poor, and be what was called low mixed. Lately, No. 2 corn had sold about as well as No. 1, but that might not continue. The grade of yellow corn was of no account. If they could abolish yellow, and substitute high mixed, of good quality, retaining Nos. 1 and 2, he believed it would answer. If all these things could be done, he believed they had accomplished all that was necessary. He did not believe in changing grades to accord with rules in other cities. The law was too inflexible, too, in fixing the grades of wheat. Some power was wanted, when necessary, to keep an old crop separate from a new, and that should be given to the Commissioners.

Mr. Davis did agree with Mr. Randolph, except as to the grades of corn.

Mr. Murry Nelson agreed entirely with Mr. Randolph. The law must be changed or the trade suffer. At present the law was a great calamity. The trade here could not compete with Ohio and Wisconsin, where the regulations were flexible.

Mr. Howe said he saw the necessity for a flexible inspection at the time of the wheat corner last year.

Mr. Randolph said it was flexible, but on the wrong side.

Mr. Nelson said very few people realized the importance of the Grain Inspector. His power was far greater than that of any Governor.

Mr. Randolph said the Commissioners had stated they knew of no error in inspection. That statement was enough to convince him of their incompetency. He gave an instance of a great error in inspection.

Mr. Wright suggested that the Committee recommend that one of the Railroad Commissioners have an office here, or that they meet here at least once a month.

The Committee adjourned till half-past 3 on Saturday, when a public meeting will be held.

PERSONAL.

Hon. J. Van Valkenburgh was at the Briggs House yesterday.

Resolutions of sympathy were yesterday extended by the Board of Trade to the relatives of Mr. Granville Kimball, whose tragic death was recorded in Thursday's TRIBUNE.

The following residents of Riverside were at the Gardner yesterday: E. E. Childs, J. C. Cochrane, S. S. Weigley, W. H. Weigley, G. Chamlin, H. E. Lease, Carol Gaytis and wife, D. Blakley, L. W. Murray.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: T. C. Carson, Iowa City; N. C. Kirk, Baraboo, Wis.; F. F. Bethune, Yokohama, Japan; D. S. Young, Middletown, Ind.; E. G. Sleight, Iowa.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: W. H. Moore, Boston; C. H. Buchtell, Brooklyn; Dr. A. C. Cogswall, Halifax, N. S.; G. E. Dougherty, Buffalo; J. Wharton, New Orleans; Thos. Batewell, Pittsburgh; J. H. Weller, New York.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: George A. Lawrance, New York; D. H. Ainsworth, DesMoines; W. Kirkpatrick, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Joslin, Vermont; Isaac Freed, Philadelphia; W. H. Moore, Boston; J. Ormsby, New York.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: Isaac Coles, Newark, N. J.; C. H. Mathews, Conn.; C. D. Waldie, Philadelphia; W. F. Peck, Des Moines; F. C. Hills, E. V. Derickson, Sioux City; W. M. Taylor, Ottawa; S. Fengerson Denver, Colorado; W. B. Davenport, St. Louis.

Several *Times* reporters who were yesterday overwhelmed by the snow storm, were brought to the office of that paper at a late hour last night by a dog of the St. Bernard breed, employed for the purpose. It was touching to observe the weak, tender, helpless way in which the unfortunates reached out for the whiskey flask attached to the dog's collar.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: S. H. Smith, Jersey City; E. R. Carter, Hartford, Conn.; S. S. Burk, Marquette, Mich.; T. D. Shipman, Quebec; James Hart, Cincinnati; F. R. Bostwick, New Bedford, Mass.; A. L. Berry, Fargo, D. T.; A. R. Sidly, Lima, O.; B. C. Whiting, San Francisco; M. J. Newman, Palmyra.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the mortal remains of Mrs. Wilbur F. Storey were removed from the family residence on Michigan avenue to the Episcopal Cathedral, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets, where the solemnly beautiful burial service of the Episcopal Church was performed at 1 o'clock, Bishop Whitehouse officiating. Notwithstanding the terrible storm that raged at the time, a large number of friends were present. The interment took place at Rose Hill Cemetery.

COLONEL FABENS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIR: The idea presented by your correspondent, "St. Dominic," relative to the identity of Colonel Fabens, appears to me to be an erroneous one. The person whom he describes as Hartmont, *alias* Herzberg, seems to have been scarcely as shrewd a man as Fabens. I knew the latter well, during the progress of the annexation scheme, and it may be of some interest to the public to know something about the Chief Engineer of the new high-pressure Samana Bay Company.

Fabens is a man of about 55 years of age, well-preserved, full-bodied, and of a rather imposing presence, in spite of his low stature. He is genial and entertaining, and has the general appearance of a wealthy banker. No one would ever suspect him of being the unscrupulous adventurer that his career has shown him to be, nor, on short acquaintance, would anyone believe him to have the daring and nerve that he has often shown in emergencies.

He has a charming wife and three children, and his home is only a short distance from New York—on Staten Island, I believe. His eldest son has been Consular Agent of the United States at Samana Bay for some time.

Fabens was United States Consul at Greytown many years ago, and was engaged in some outrage in assisting or encouraging a filibustering expedition, which necessitated his withdrawal in disgrace. It is not at all likely that he was ever so hard-up as Herzberg is represented to have been.

The latter individual may possibly turn up as a certain Dr. Archambault, whose name figures extensively on the corner-stakes surrounding many of the most eligible lots in and about Samana. I judge that the aforesaid Samana Bay Company will find a large part of their most desirable water-fronts "clouded" by the claim of this same Dr. A. to prior possession. The peculiar status of real estate titles in that island may be stated as one which presents the nearest approach to a chancery lawyer's ideal of heaven that can be imagined.

Nevertheless, the project, in its new development, for extending the pinions of the Bird of Freedom over Santo Domingo, is really one which promises great results if the managers have the money, brains, and, above all, the *nerve*, to carry it through. While annexation to our republic would be hazardous, inasmuch as it would involve us in many dangerous complications, a co-operation with powers similar in character and extent to those of the Royal East India Company of Great Britain of other days could wield a greater influence with less of danger.

The resources of the islands were vaguely and indefinitely set forth in the Commissioners' report, but few ever took the trouble to read it, and no one that did read it believed more than half what was said, for the reason that they only said what was expected of them. Howe and White investigated, while Ben. Wade frankly admitted that he could write up the report before starting as well as on his return. Each one made out a report, and Wade then dragooned the two philanthropists into accepting his version.

The savannas south of the Gulf of Samana once produced millions of dollars worth of exports in the days of the French occupation. This was obtained under slave-labor, it is true, but the same result can be accomplished by other means, provided the Company can procure free colored emigration and can protect itself. The system of docks, store-houses, and lighterage which will be necessary to make a great free port in such close proximity to St. Thomas (already possessing all these advantages), will involve the expenditure of many millions of dollars before there will be any return. Whether Fabens, Cazneau, Spofford, Howe, and the others engaged in the scheme can master the situation, is one of the questions for the future to decide. Your truly,

NAVY.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

No Necessity of Paying an Advance Fee to Attorneys.

Let the Ex-Blue Coats Keep their Money and Discharges in their Own Possession.

Since the war ended innumerable people have been making a living out of discharged soldiers, principally in the way of claims against the Government. This brood of harpies was hatched soon after the rebellion, and has now become, in a measure, extinct. Any new legislation, however, or the prospect of any new legislation, regarding soldiers stimulates their greed of gain, and sets them going again. The business, in itself, is not essentially illegitimate, as certain acts of Congress provide how those who collect soldiers' claims shall be reimbursed for their trouble and expenditure. No fee should ever be given in advance for any legal service of this nature. The matter herein especially referred to is soldiers' claims upon the public lands. Every one knows that, by the Homestead act, any man can gain legal title to a quarter section of land, or to 80 acres of reserved railroad land, by living thereon for five years. A clause of the act provided that a person who had served in the army, and been regularly discharged, could deduct from the five years the length of any term of service not exceeding three years. A two years' residence upon the land was actually necessary in order to make the claim good.

There is now pending in Congress a bill giving a quarter section of ordinary public land, or 80 acres of reserved railroad land, to any soldier who had served during the war, and been honorably discharged. It has passed the House, but whether it will be equally fortunate in the Senate is exceedingly uncertain. All acts hitherto passed relating to the claims of soldiers have provided for the payment of the attorney, to whose hands the applicant might confide his affairs. The fee was to be deducted from the claim, and sent directly to the attorney, while the balance was sent directly to the applicant, and not in care of the lawyer. There is no necessity for paying an advance fee; it does not in the slightest degree affect the status of the claim, or help the applicant.

Certain claim agents on Canal street, in this city, taking advantage of the pending act in regard to soldiers' land bounty, have advertised both in the newspapers and by hand bills that disfigure all the walls and bridges of the city, to forward the claims of soldiers to portions of the public domains. It is reported that business has thriven with them. The applicant, for the valuable intervention of these gentlemen, pays them a fee of $10, and resigns into their possession his discharge, which is to them a very useful document, all upon the barest possibility that the pending act may become a law. The fee is simply thrown away, even if the bill should succeed in getting through the Senate, for it will provide for the payment of all legal services after they are rendered. Persons interested would, therefore, do well to keep their paper eagles in their own pockets, and their discharges in their own possession, until such time as they have better use for them. If the bill should get through, there will be enough legal gentlemen who will be glad to undertake the collection of all claims, and the establishment of all soldiers' titles to the public lands, and wait to be paid until the work is actually done.

SENATORIAL CORRUPTION.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 22, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the Caldwell investigation, now going on, Governor Carney and W. S. Banks both testify that Caldwell told them that his election had cost him $60,000. The case made against Caldwell seems to be a clear one, and a little curiosity will naturally be manifested as to how the other *honest* Senators (for the remainder are all honest, save, perhaps, poor Brother Harlan, who, it has leaked out during the Credit Mobilier investigation, received $10,000 from Durant to assist in his election) will vote in the Caldwell case. For instance, how will the honest and faithful Senator from New York (Conkling) vote? He has been re-elected for another term. Six years ago he defeated Judge Davis just one vote in the Republican caucus, and Judge Davis said at the time that it cost Conkling $50,000 to secure that nomination. And how will the honest and fathful Senator from Minnesota (Windom) vote? At the time of his election, it was charged, and effectually proven, that nearly $100,000 was used in his behalf. "The man behind the throne," in his case, was the "Northern Pacific Construction Company" (a branch of the Credit Mobilier).

Shall investigation go on, or will it be for the best interests of those concerned (the Senators) to whitewash the Caldwell matter, and thus put a stop to further inquiry?

If it be thus stopped, then indeed will the people begin to feel the charge so often nowadays made, that "Corruption is the rule, and honesty the exception."

H.

Singular Mortality in a Family.

The Rev. Dr. Amasa Converse, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) and Richmond (Va.) *Christian Observer*, and formerly of Philadelphia, died at Louisville on the 9th of December last after a four days' illness. The intelligence of his death reached a relative of his in this city on the 10th, and she communicated it by letter to another relative, Govenor Converse, of Vermont, then at Woodstock in that State, on the same day. The letter reached him on the 18th, on which day his wife, who was standing by his side, after reading the letter, suddenly fell dead on the floor, no previous intimation of deceased having been given. The Governor's niece, Miss Luna E. Edson, who had lived for many years in his house, was absent at the time, being on a visit at Burlington, Vermont. A telegraphic dispatch was sent to the lady whom she was visiting, so that the news might be broken to her gently, but, although this was done in the kindest manner, the young lady was so overcome by the shock that she became unable to swallow anything or to sleep. She could not start for Woodstock that evening, as the last train had departed; but but next morning the lady escorted Miss Edson, by rail, to Woodstock, the latter taking a violent chill on the road. Miss Edson, on her arrival at her uncle's, was just able to kiss the lifeless features of her aunt and retire to bed, where she lay gradually sinking, until the 27th of December, when she died. Her mother, who was sister to Mrs. Converse, and had long lived with her, worn out with watching and grief, thereupon took to her bed, and died on the 1st of January.

And thus Governor Converse, who is universally beloved and respected, has been bereaved of his entire family. He has no children.

Remarkable Longevity.

From the Washington Star.

The parents and grandparents of General M. D. Leggett, United States Commissioner of Patents, are remarkable instances of human longevity. All of the grandparents of General Leggett died over 90 years of age. His father and mother are living, and their united ages amount to over 170 years, the former being over 90 and the latter more than 80 years of age. Notwithstanding the great age of the former, he enjoys good health, and attends to business as thoroughly and intelligently as he did fifty years ago. He is at present executor of three estates, and, on account of his integrity and business ability, is frequently requested to act in that capacity by his neighbors in Ohio. He mounts a horse as briskly as a young man of 20, and rides for hours without apparent fatigue. The only important particular in which he exhibits the affect of age is his memory, which is somewhat impaired. His consort possesses all her faculties unimpaired by age, her memory reaching back three-quarters of a century, and embracing every political episode within that period. Both bid fair to live for many years to come.

—A baby lately born in Alameda, Cal., has the misfortune of being named by its foolish parents Laura D. Fair.

NEW STORY.

Edmund Yates' Story.

A Bad Lot

Will be commenced in No. 276 of the

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BEST LECTURE COURSE

Ever organized in the West. Boston Sextet Club, George William Curtis, Theodore Thomas' Orchestra, Wendell Phillips, Prof. David Swing (South Side), Robert Collyer (West Side), Prof. E. S. Morse, Mrs. L. W. Foss, and Rev. E. H. Chapin, comprise the course.
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Last three nights of the successful Aimee Parisien Opera Bouffe

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AIMEE as......Perichole | JUTEAU as.........Piquillo
Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock—GRAND AIMEE MATINEE—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
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PAULINE LUCCA.

Clara Louise Kellogg.

Commencing Monday, Feb. 3, 1873.

Full particulars in Sunday papers.

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Friday, Jan. 24, 1873, Fourteenth Performance and last night but one of Bartley Campbell's great Society Drama,

FATE!

The greatest "hit" in many years. All the favorites in the cast.
"A genuine success."—Tribune.
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Order carriages at 10:20 p. m.
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The eminent author and actor,

DION BOUCICAULT,

Will appear this evening as

"Shaun the Post," and "Kerry,"

In his own dramas of

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SHEIL BARRY..........as..........MICHAEL FEENY.
In preparation—Boucicault's "PHANTOM."

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Monday evening, Jan. 20, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

BOBBY NEWCOMB as PUNCH

In his original drama in 3 acts entitled

A LIFE'S LESSON!

The beautiful and accomplished lyric artists the FREEMAN SISTERS. R. M. CARROLL and his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie, Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Lelia Ellis, Sappho, and the Comedy Company in a new bill.

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Mackin and Wilson in New and Sparkling Specialties. First week of the new and original Burlesque, with new scenery and properties, entitled,

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Ben Cotton as Old Mr. Schimmerhorn. Wm. Arlington as Granny Peashblossom. Billy Rice as Arrah No Brogue. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

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THIRD PAGE—The Police Board Wranglings—The Law Courts—The Railroad Question—The Cornell Watch Factory—Grain Inspectors—Soldiers' Claims—Personal—Advertisements.

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EIGHTH PAGE—State Legislatures—Washington News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Aimee Opera Bouffe Troupe. "La Perichole."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "Kerry; or Night and Morning." "Arrah na Pogue."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Help."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fate."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Macallister.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIMPLES REMOVED AND SKIN MADE SMOOTH by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility. the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, January 24, 1873.

The Senate refused, yesterday, to increase the salary of Congressmen to $8,000 a year.

The Hon. Wm. Cassidy, editor of the Albany *Evening Argus*, and one of the famous Albany Regency, died yesterday.

The Hon. John L. Beveridge was sworn in, yesterday, as Governor of this State. His first official act was to sign the credentials of Senator Oglesby.

Secretary Boutwell has sold the remaining $300,000,000 of the 5 per cent bonds to a Syndicate of American and foreign bankers on substantially the same terms as to the preceding Syndicate.

The Greeley National Statue Committee, which met in New York yesterday, report that $15,600 have been subscribed for the statue to Mr. Greeley's memory. They need $40,000, and will take no action until that sum is raised. Contributions of any amount are solicited.

The House of Representatives has directed the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee to inquire what members of Congress have been interested in the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and in the Central Pacific Railroad, each of which received subsidies from the Government, and afforded a fine field for the display of certain peculiar Congressional virtues.

The section in the proposed new West Side Park bill that relates to the salaries of the Commissioners is authoritatively explained to mean that the act of June 16, 1871, repealed the salary of the President of the Board, and this bill proposes to restore it. It does not propose to pay the other Commissioners a salary.

An emigrant vessel, lying at anchor in the English Channel, was run into, night before last, by an unknown steamer, and cut down to the water's edge. There were 412 passengers on board and the crew. Only 85 persons were saved. The steamer continued its course, without making effort to save a single life. A reward of $500 has been offered for its discovery.

Oliver Ames, once President of the Union Pacific Railroad, confessed yesterday that that portion of the road which the Company contracted with Oakes Ames to build included 138 miles which had already been built, and for which the Government had already paid; that the Credit Mobilier made an enormous profit on it, and that the dividends which it soon afterwards declared were drawn from that source.

Pennsylvania first gives shape to a reform of the abuses incident to the pernicious system of holding general and local elections on the same day, and of holding State elections in October, so that in Presidential years mischievous influence attaches to their results. The Constitutional Convention sitting in that State has framed an amendment to the State Constitution fixing the date of State elections on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, and that of city and township elections in February.

The movement to unlock Secretary Boutwell's hands and allow him, so long as the Pacific Railroads are in arrears for the interest due on their bonds, to refuse to pay them any of their earnings from the Government, is making its way in Congress. The House has approved it, and the Senate yesterday, in Committee of the Whole, did the same by striking out the ninth section of the Legislative Appropriation bill. Nothing now remains but for the Senate to sustain this action in regular session; but this will not be done without a serious struggle.

If the wording of the resolution were to be followed, by which the Committee on Elections were directed to inquire into the Louisiana matter, they would find themselves clothed with powers which would allow them to assume jurisdiction even as to the legality or illegality of State Governments. They have determined not to avail themselves of these extraordinary instructions, but to confine their investigation to finding out who are really the Electors of the State, whether there was a State Government in Louisiana when the election was held, and whether it is Ray or McMillan who is entitled to a seat in the Senate. The examination of witnesses has begun.

The House of Representatives, on Wednesday, by a vote of four to one, disposed of the subsidy business to merchant ships engaged in foreign trade. The bill proposed to create a department of government, with several high-salaried officers, whose business it was to receive applications for the payment of subsidies out of the National Treasury to every owner of a ship or steamer engaged in foreign commerce. Instead of taking the tax off steel, iron, and wood and paint, oil, copper, cordage, and canvas, and enabling our merchants to build ships and steamers at home, it proposed to pay every man a direct sum out of the Treasury who should build a ship and run it. If that bill comes up again, it should be amended so as to provide for the payment of $3 an acre to every man who raises corn, in order to cover whatever losses he may possibly sustain in that business.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active, and all were firmer, except wheat. Mess pork was in fair demand, and 10@15c higher, closing at $12.00 cash, and $12.35@12.40 seller March. Lard was in good request, and 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.35@7.40 cash, and $7.65@7.77½ seller March. Meats were a shade firmer, at 4c for shoulders, 5⅞@6c for short ribs, 6⅛@6¼c for short clear, and 7⅛c per lb for 16 lb green hams. Dressed hogs were active, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $4.50 for heavy, and $4.70@4.75 for light. Highwines were active and firm at 88c per gallon. Flour was quiet and strong. Wheat was active, and ½c lower, closing at $1.24¼ cash, and $1.25 seller February. Corn was active and ¼c higher, closing at 31c cash and 31¼c seller February. Oats were more active and ⅛c higher, closing at 25⅛c cash and 25⅜c seller February. Rye was quiet and steady, at 68@68½c. Barley was quiet and firmer, at 75@76c for No. 2, and 62@63c for No. 3. The hog market was active to the extent of the supply, and stronger, the pens being cleared at 5c advance, or at $3.75@4.10. The cattle market was quiet but firmer, owing to light receipts. Sheep were dull and nominally unchanged.

The tax-payers of Chicago who are inclined to grumble at the high rates of taxes may thank their blessed stars they do not live in the Island of Rhodes. The poor people of that island, after having been afflicted with earthquakes, bad harvests, and a general muddle in the administration of public affairs, have now had a tax of 10 per cent upon landed property levied upon them by a firman issued at Constantinople. There are 44 villages in the island, and a correspondent of the Levant *Herald* cites one of these villages as an instance of the manner in which all of them have been taxed. In this particular village there are 40 wretched hovels. The property of the people occupying them was, in the first instance, estimated at 87,000 piastres. The authorities, dissatisfied with this estimate, ordered a second valuation, which gave the extravagant sum of 234,000 piastres, and the tax was levied on this estimate. This tax, added to the customary tithe in harvest returns, gives a total of some 70,000 piastres, which, it is stated, would support the whole village comfortably for a year. Those who have not sold off the little property they possess are in the Government jail. The Collector is allowed a percentage on what he gets, and this accounts for the high estimate of valuation. There is a gleam of comfort for Chicago tax-payers in the fact that they do not live in Rhodes.

OAKES AMES AT BAY.

The principle of using money "where it will do most good," as construed and applied by Mr. Oakes Ames, is not consonant with the highest one of public morality; and yet it is not impossible that, as an element of Mr. Oakes Ames' character, it may be of some service in clearing up the mysteries of Credit Mobilier transactions. Mr. Oakes Ames now virtually confesses himself to be in a position where his exalted idea of self-preservation will induce him to make a clean breast of Congressional alliance with the Credit Mobilier frauds. If he shall conclude to do this, it will be because it will do him "most good." On the one side, he is accused of having entered Congress with the single purpose of corrupting the members in the interest of the Credit Mobilier scheme. On the other side, he is accused of swindling his associates in the Credit Mobilier by representing to them that he had distributed a large number of shares among Congressmen, which he really retained for his own benefit. Neither horn of the dilemma is a pleasant one to accept, but Mr. Oakes Ames has only a choice of evils. It is intimated, with much plausibility, that he prefers to be known as an agent employed in bribing Congressmen rather than as a false associate in business who has betrayed the trust of his partners. This is why Mr. Oakes Ames has found the important memoranda which had been mislaid, and revived his memory accordingly.

We have a practical indication of Mr. Ames' new departure in his reply to Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire. The confidence with which Mr. Patterson made his statement, denying point-blank that he had owned Credit Mobilier stock or enjoyed profits therefrom, and his production of the letters which Mr. Ames had written him during the campaign, would indicate that there had been a previous understanding between Ames and certain Congressmen as to the course which should be taken in the presence of the Committee. Had there not been, Mr. Patterson would scarcely have laid himself open to the flat contradiction which Mr. Ames made upon the conclusion of his testimony. The inference, is that such an agreement has been made between Oakes Ames and other Congressmen who have given testimony before the Committee. He testified, immediately after Patterson had denied all connection with Credit Mobilier, that he had invested $3,000 in that Company for Patterson; that Patterson had received $2,223 in cash and 30 shares of Union Pacific stock as a dividend within a month; that he paid Patterson about $1,800 more about six months after, as a 60 per cent dividend; and that he finally settled up the transaction and gave Patterson another dividend of 80 shares of Union Pacific stock. Mr. Oakes Ames announced, further, that he had written the letters which Patterson produced at the urgent solicitation of the latter, and with the good-natured purpose of helping Patterson to "cover up" his tracks.

Mr. Ames has further reviewed his evidence in regard to Mr. Colfax, and some other of the gentlemen who had already given their testimony. In response to sharp questioning, he explained that he had failed to make these later statements at first because he had not his memoranda in his possession, and that he now proposed to tell the "whole truth,"—intimating unmistakably that the "whole truth" had never yet been told. In reference to the check of $534, which Mr. Colfax claims to have loaned Mr. Ames and not to have received back, Ames says that it was money paid to him for a balance due on Credit Mobilier stock. His statement is, that Mr. Colfax's stock was to be paid for in dividends, and that it was so paid with the exception of $534, which Mr. Colfax gave in order to pay for it in full. Ames further testifies that he gave Colfax a check for $1,200 in payment of a cash dividend. Mr. Colfax denies having received this or any other sum of money, but Ames says that the check was given on the Sergeant-at-Arms, with whom money had been deposited to check out Congressmen's dividends, and the Sergeant-at-Arms produces the record of having paid a check to "S. C." for $1,200. Ames exonerates Blaine, Boutwell, Fowler, and Bayard, whose names were on the list which he furnished M'Comb. He says that Senator Allison's evidence before the Committee was substantially correct, though there may be a difference in the time when the stock is alleged to have been returned. He insists that Kelley's case was precisely the same as Garfield's, the same amounts of money having been paid in both cases. J. F. Wilson's statement of his case is admitted to be correct. Dawes and Scofield, he claims, took ten shares each, but subsequently got frightened, and Ames took them back. If Mr. Ames' later testimony, given with his memoranda in hand, should be substantiated, the number of Congressmen involved would be increased by Mr. Colfax, Mr. Kelley, Mr. Dawes, and Mr. Scofield, though not all involved to the same extent. In such case, the original list which Ames furnished M'Comb would be verified, with the exception of Messrs. Blaine, Boutwell, Fowler, and Bayard. One thing is certain: The public is much nearer the truth of Congressional connection with Credit Mobilier than it was a few days ago; and Mr. Ames has now been forced so far that it is probable that all the existing evidences bearing on the case will be forthcoming before the investigation shall be concluded.

JUSTICE TO MR. COLFAX.

It is but justice to Mr. Colfax that he should be heard in denial of Oakes Ames' flat and positive assertions. Ames says that Colfax bought the stock at par; that at that time there was due to it a large dividend of bonds, which bonds he sold for Colfax, and the proceeds he applied to pay for the stock, leaving only $545 due by Colfax; that subsequently he paid Colfax, by check drawn in favor of "S. C.," $1,200 cash dividend; that long after these things had occurred Colfax paid him the $545, and that he (Ames) now holds the stock, with all its accrued dividends, for Colfax. Against this statement, we reproduce Mr. Colfax's indignant speech, in October last, to his neighbors, in which he said:

> Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave, or offered to give, me one share, or twenty shares, or two thousand shares in the Credit Mobilier, or any other railroad stock, and that, unfortunately, I have never received the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent dividends, nor the 800 per cent dividends in cash, stock, and bonds, you have read about every day for the past month, nor 100 per cent, nor 1 per cent, nor the tenth of 1 per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased at par, without buying into a prospective lawsuit, it would be a good investment, If it was as valuable a stock as represented, and I have said that I would like to buy twenty shares at par, if attainable, in the Studebaker Wagon Company, or the Birdsell Clover Separator Company here, I challenge either one of the two last Companies to give me such an opportunity now or hereafter; but never having been plaintiff or defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock of any kind, at any price, with a lawsuit on top of it, not even with the prospective dividends of $22,000, which, I am free to maintain, neither these good eyes of mine nor this pocketbook have ever seen the first dollar of, although it is so positively asserted that I have been entitled to this handsome amount ever since four years ago.

Since that speech, Mr. Colfax has testified that he did pay Oakes Ames about $500, but owing to Ames' financial troubles, had never asked him for it. Mr. Colfax has, so far, no recollection of having received the $1,200 dividends.

AN ENGLISH PICTURE OF AMERICAN CRIME.

The *Times*, of London, has recently printed a communication from Chicago, reviewing the extent of crime in the United States; and we have an opportunity of judging the effect it has produced upon the English mind by an article in the *Saturday Review*, commenting upon the gloomy picture that had been drawn. The conclusions are about as accurate as the average British idea of American geography, and the reasons given why crime is so prevalent are curious enough to figure in the Comic History of America. It is probable that the Chicago letter was exaggerated in its rhetoric; and the *Saturday Review* admits that the statistics which it presented scarcely warranted the broad general statements that the writer made. Yet the *Saturday Review* illustrates with vivid figures insecurity of human life throughout the Union. We are told that it is the infection of the backwoods laxity of morals, and the inability to extend an adequate police force over so large an extent of territory, which are chiefly accountable for the frequency of capital crimes. The patriotic Englishman, who has been reared in the belief that America is one vast and howling wilderness, receives an ample verification of this traditional tenet of British patriotism from the picture of recklessness and lawless violence which the writer presents,—a panoramic view embracing the length and breadth of the Continent. The circumstance that the New York *Evening Post* once hinted something about "a few doses of lamp-post justice" is sufficient to lead to the general statement that "some of the most cautious and respectable journals in the country are boldly advocating a return to Lynch law." The British reader is gravely informed that the backwoodsman is taught to lisp in oaths, and it should have been added that he sucked gunpowder from his mother's breast, and played with revolvers and rifles, among the first toys that Santa Claus brought him. At all events, it is held that Border Ruffianism is still ruling the land. The miner and the rough makes his "pile," and then goes to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, or Boston, and fires about promiscuously, setting the example after which American civilization is modelled. The crime of our large cities is thus absurdly attributed to the influence of Border Ruffianism.

Certainly, English journals presume largely upon the credulity and ignorance of their readers when the *Saturday Review* can describe as a common occurrence a court scene, in which, after the usual incidents of tobacco-chewing, smoking, and swearing, the opposing counsel give each other the lie, and simultaneously draw pistols. The Judge then draws his revolver, and there is a free fight in court. "Judicial episodes of this kind," says the *Saturday Review*, "are constantly being reported in the American journals." It is rather remarkable that ignorance of American life should prevail to such an extent in the higher circles of England. There is certainly crime enough, and of a sufficiently violent and reckless character, to warrant almost any denunciation or lamentation that could be uttered. But how it could be so grossly misconstrued and so falsely attributed, in the time of cable telegraph lines, it is not easy to understand.

In the very same article we find an admission of prevailing crime in England upon which it would be just as reasonable to base the conclusions that are drawn in the case of America. We doubt whether our calendar shows a more revolting crime than that of four men killing an unoffending person by means of "running kicks." The *Saturday Review* also adds:

> Even in London, if every one had his due, we suspect there would be at least as many murderers waiting their trials as in New York. It is strange how little attention is paid to the number of bodies that are found under circumstances strongly presumptive of foul play. Corpses are continually being picked out of the Regent's Canal under circumstances that suggest murder rather than suicide. Infanticide would seem to be going on briskly again, if we are to judge from the frequency of inquests on the corpses of children that have been cast out into the streets. But jurors find open verdicts, and isolated instances pass almost unnoticed. And while murder goes often undetected and unpunished, it would appear that disorder is decidedly on the increase.

What would the learned British reviewer say if this evidence were made the text for picturing the brutality of the British race, as handed down from the time, and modelled after the fashion, of which Victor Hugo writes in his "L'Homme Qui Rit?" Yet such a course would not be more absurd than that adopted by the *Saturday Review* in accounting for the prevalence of crime in America.

MURDERERS' PLEAS.

The conceits of murderers, when the gallows begins to loom up before their eyes, are, to say the least, very whimsical. Cluck, the Indiana murderer, who recently committed suicide to escape the gallows, made an appeal to the public, in which he expressed the severest sort of indignation because the law had decreed his execution. He protested in unmeasured terms against "the deep damnation of his taking off," and declared that hanging was the worst use to which he could be put. He closed his communication to the public, which differed with him very materially on this subject, by declaring his solemn convictions that society was fast relapsing into primitive barbarism when it could hang a man like him. Lydia Sherman, the Connecticut Borgia, after murdering several husbands and children, finally confesses her diabolism with the utmost equanimity of disposition, manifests no regret, and goes to prison for life with a contented mind, and entertaining no hostility against the rest of the world whom she has not killed. Having purchased a Bible, and fallen back upon the consolations of religion, she now proposes to devote the remainder of her days to religious meditations, unless she should be pardoned out of prison, and go to marrying again, when, in all probability, she will resume her usual practice of celebrating the honeymoon with strychnine, arsenic, and other aids to widowhood. Foster, the car-hook murderer, upon whose gallows the carpenters will soon go to work, thinks it a shame that he should be singled out for the gallows among men who used pistols and knives, whereas he employed only an extemporized weapon while in an irrational condition. As it has not occurred to Mr. Foster that the extemporized weapon did its work quite as effectually as a knife or pistol, that gentleman is accordingly plunged into deep gloom, and is represented to be greatly agitated. It is not unnatural, perhaps, that the cowardly brute who murdered an inoffensive man should be agitated upon the approach of punishment which will put it out of his power to murder any more, and so change his condition that the public will no longer be exposed to his erratic and irrational freaks. Perteet has also put in a mournful sort of plea for commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life, and, with a peculiarly tender kind of pathos, seeks to make an impression upon the compassion of the Governor by reciting the fact that he once cooked at a hotel where the Governor boarded. And so on to the end of the chapter. Each murderer has some peculiar reason to offer why his sentence is an unjust one, and why society is about to lose a valuable member. Not one of them, however, has any remorse for the crime he has committed, or seems to remember that by his brutality he has not only taken away the life of a human being, but has plunged his victim's family and friends into a lifelong gloom. In each case, society is assumed to be the persecutor, and the murderer the victim.

It is not remarkable, however, that the murderers should take this view of the case. There has been nothing in the recent execution of justice to indicate that they are the persecutors of society because they make human life insecure. So many men have escaped punishment by reason of legal technicalities, and especially by reason of medical testimony offered to prove emotional insanity, that the whole brutal brood have, with their obtuse moral perceptions, come to the conclusion that they have a right to take the lives of those who stand in their way, because anger and passion are only attributes of an emotional insanity, in which condition they are not liable for the acts they commit. Society itself is, to a large extent, responsible for this condition of things. There is a maudlin sentiment in every community which induces people to regard a murder as a sensation, and only the sensation of a day or so. The interest attaching to it, like the interest of all sensations, dies away with the arrest of the murderer. The public is so occupied with its numerous schemes of business and pleasures, so devotedly engaged in the headlong race for wealth, that it has no time to look to the general interests, until murder becomes general and every man's life is imperilled, and then it awakes, in a spasm of indignation, and demands that the laws shall be enforced by the punishment of the guilty parties. The public is just now in one of these spasms. The gallows is coming into use again. It will do its work, and then the public will quiet down, until violence and brutality once more assert their sway, when it will rise again. What is needed is a calm, constant, and inflexible determination that justice shall be vindicated and the laws be obeyed all the time; and that no brutal ruffian shall find an excuse for murder because some other brutal ruffian has made his escape. These sudden spasms of indignation undoubtedly subserve a useful purpose in stemming the tide of crime for a time, but there is danger that men may suffer unjustly in such crises of prejudice and passion. Let the public sentiment so declare itself through the action of the courts and the impartial execution of the laws, that every man who commits crime cannot escape punishment, and then crime will be checked, or at least be very materially reduced. These sudden spasms do but little good except to satisfy an immediate necessity, which should never have been allowed to occur.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE OF SILVER.

The measure which is now pending in Congress to secure an international coinage of silver, for the immediate use of nations in America and Europe, and for the eventual use of the civilized world, is one of more than ordinary interest. The matter was first brought before the public in practical form by the New York Chamber of Commerce, and subsequently by the National Board of Trade, at its meeting last October. At the latter meeting, resolutions were submitted by Hon. S. B. Ruggles, delegate of the United States to the International Monetary Conference at Paris, in 1867, and unanimously adopted, petitioning Congress to amend that portion of the bill for the general revision of the coinage of the United States, which proposes to reduce the existing weight of the silver dollar (412½ grains) to 384 grains, by adding one grain and eight-tenths of a grain to the proposed weight, which would unify the silver dollar with the five-franc silver coin of France, of Belgium, and of Switzerland; the five-lire coin of Italy; the five-peseta coin of Spain; the five-drachma coin of Greece; and also make it just double the weight of the new Austrian silver florin. In December last, the Finance Committee of the Senate, by its Chairman, Mr. John Sherman, reported amendments virtually adopting the proposition of the National Board of Trade, by making the weight of the half-dollar 12½ metrical grammes, which is half the weight of the European five-franc coin.

No action was taken by the National Board towards unifying the United States gold coin to any standard, owing to the statement of Mr. Ruggles that it was utterly impossible, several of the Continental nations having recently made the gold coinages still more confused than they have ever been before. In 1869, the German States agreed to make the five-franc gold coin the monetary gold unit, but the Franco-German war prevented it. The immense amount of French gold coin transferred to Germany led to the establishment of a new German unit of twenty marks, or 476.4 American cents, and the French coin was recoined to suit this standard. At the recent Monetary Convention of the Scandinavians, they adopted as their principal gold coin a crown, equivalent to only 270 American cents, and then assimilated it to the coinage of Germany by making eight of these crowns equivalent to nine marks. At present, the value of the half-eagle of the United States is 500 cents; of the British sovereign, 486 cents; of the twenty-five francs of France, 482 cents.

In the midst of such a confusion as this, constantly increasing, all hope of unifying the gold coinage to a common standard was abandoned, and it was resolved, therefore, by the Board to confine its efforts to the unification of silver only. There is every reason why Congress should take immediate action upon this measure. In a business point of view, it will greatly facilitate commercial intercourse throughout the world. From an economical standard, it would save an immense amount of money now spent upon recoinage. As a matter of patriotism, every American would be prouder to have the country's coinage circulate without any change side by side with the European coins, than to have it go through the crucible and come out stamped with foreign arms and emblems. Viewed from these points, and from all others, indeed, the measure is a very important one, and its adoption would greatly conduce, not only to the extension of commercial intercourse, but also of social intercouse among the nations, and there can be but little doubt that the unification of silver to a common standard would ultimately tend to the unification of gold also.

A NEW COMMERCIAL FLAG.

Among the rights purchased by the Samana Bay Company is that of using the National flag of San Domingo, and the value of this in a commercial sense will soon become evident. Under the laws of the United States, no vessel built in a foreign country can ever be enrolled as an American vessel, and, consequently can never carry the American flag. No American built vessel, owned abroad, can retain its character. We have by our laws prohibited the building of wooden ships for foreign commerce. We have also rendered it impossible to build iron steamers. We have, by law, so thoroughly and effectually broken up ship-building of all kinds in this country that, as a consequence, we have closed all the mammoth establishments for the manufacture of steamship machinery—shops that twelve years ago were the pride of the country and were without rivals in the world. Having thus practically prohibited American ship-building, and at the same time denied the privilege to purchase foreign-built ships, the American tonnage engaged in foreign trade has given way to the foreign, until, of all the ocean steamers leaving New York for foreign countries, not one of them now bears the American flag. A large number of these steamers, however, are owned by American citizens, who have been compelled to place them under some foreign flag. All the steamers engaged in the South American trade are owned by Americans; but the vessels have been, of necessity, enrolled as Brazilian, and fly the flag of that Government. In the list of the Samana Bay corporators are many of the largest ship-owners in the country, who are yet obliged to send their vessels to sea under foreign flags.

The purchase of Samana Bay with sovereign rights, and especially the right to use the flag of San Domingo, offers an opportunity for the transfer of all American-owned vessels to that flag. It offers also the long-desired opportunity for the purchase of foreign-built vessels by American merchants. It is probable, therefore, that the commercial marine bearing the flag of San Domingo will assume large proportions, and, within a very few years, will far exceed that bearing the American flag. The nationality of the vessels will hardly be disguised. Though enrolled as merchantmen of the Republic of San Domingo, the whole world will know that they are, in fact, American vessels. Indeed, the Republic of San Domingo will be a mere political expedient,—that country and its government being substantially American in every respect.

Ohio has recently had an interesting lawsuit, in which a life insurance company escaped the payment of a policy because it was proved that the insured came to his death by reason of intemperance. Incidentally, the Court divided drinkers into three classes: 1. Those who drink occasionally, when they want to drink; who can stop at any time, even when they have a "cocktail" or a glass of wine raised to their lips. There was no attempt to demonstrate how much or little drinking of this kind might injure the drinker, but it was held that this class would not come within the terms of the policy, stipulating that no payment would be made on account of death from intemperance. 2. A class that has a constant appetite for drinking intoxicating liquors, and makes a habit of using them regularly, so that the system is always under the immediate influence of stimulants. This class would come within the prohibition of the policy. 3. A class that has acquired a nervous appetite for alcoholic liquors amounting almost to a disease. This class may go several months at a time without drinking, and then return to it in excess. It is the class of periodical drinkers, who usually keep up their sprees until prostration, sickness, or delirium overtakes them. Thus we have a legal subdivision of drinkers, subject, nevertheless, to very many varieties, which, we apprehend, would render it difficult to assign every individual drinker to his proper legal status.

Mr. C. C. Clark, of Oswego, N.Y., is the author of a pamphlet advocating the selection of all public officers through the intermediate system of choosing electors by the popular vote, who shall in turn select the officials thus indirectly voted for. In commenting upon the idea, THE TRIBUNE said, in effect, that it would be but a matter of time for such an electoral system to become what the caucus and convention system now is. Mr. Clark, writing to THE TRIBUNE for the purpose of explaining the object of his proposition, says:

> The brief notice in your issue of the 8th inst., of some new views of mine on the subject of government, entirely fails to give their substance correctly.
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> Standing on the assumption, of the truth of which your columns furnish both abundant proof and confession, that our public affairs, in nearly all their departments and spheres, are in a bad way, I endeavor to trace this threatening aspect of things to the fact that our system of the direct election of their representatives by the people is, in all large constituencies, based on three lies: 1, that the franchise can be intelligently exercised in constituencies so large that the great majority of the people can have no personal knowledge of the man they vote for; 2, that the majority of men can have an adequate conception of the duties that the higher functionaries of State are called upon to perform; and 3, that in such large constituencies any combination of the people's preferences is possible without the intervention of political organizations.
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> Political organizations, to which, as all admit, the bad state of public affairs is in great part directly due, are, therefore, under our present system, not a device, but a natural growth and even a necessity. But, though thus answering a useful purpose, they have passed beyond their subordinate sphere, and now exercise a despotic control over all our political affairs. They are enabled to do this by the *geographical boundaries* of constituencies. These are the maps and charts by the aid of which political organizers accomplish their purposes.
>
> In order, therefore, to take away the root of the political evils that oppress and frighten us, (1) the function of the voter must be limited to the sphere of his intelligence and of his power of combination with those of like mind with himself, and (2) the geographical limits of constituencies, which are the foothold of professional politicians and office-seekers, must be supplanted by some other method of limitation.

The returns from the income tax in Italy show that either Italy is a dreadfully impoverished country, or that an income tax is productive of a frightful extent of perjury. It is probable that there is something of both these results to be discovered in the figures. Out of all the lawyers in Italy, it seems that only 1,267 have an income of over $200, and only 350 of these confess to an income of more than $400. But 457 physicians and surgeons return a $200 income, and there are only 79 doctors who have more than $400 a year. And yet Italy has not been considered a particularly healthy country. Small incomes in the professions, however, are not so remarkable as they are in the commercial pursuits. There are only 352 merchants, 114 millers, 64 chemists and druggists, with other avocations in proportion, that return incomes of the value of $400 per annum. The most astounding exhibit is found among the *cafes* and wine-shops, of which there are 136,230 in the kingdom; and still only 520 of this large number are admitted by their owners to make $400 a year. There is little wonder that living (including eating and drinking) is so marvellously cheap in Italy. Yet the inference we would draw from this exhibit is, that the abolition of the income tax in the United States has materially decreased the extent of false swearing.

It appears that the people of Iowa are not inclined to regard Mr. Durant's contribution of $10,000 to Mr. Harlan with the same *nonchalance* that Mr. Harlan himself affects. While this gentleman is of the opinion that Mr. Durant's evidence concerning the $10,000 should never have been taken, as it was entirely foreign to the subject under investigation, there is a sentiment in his own State that Mr. Harlan should account for the two checks of $5,000 each which Mr. Durant passed over to him. The Dubuque *Herald* is probably premature in demanding that the Iowa Legislature shall pass resolutions asking Mr. Harlan to resign, for the double reason that there is no likelihood of the Iowa Legislature's doing it, or of Mr. Harlan's resigning. It is not premature, however, to demand that the United States Senate shall investigate the case of Mr. Harlan as searchingly as it is now investigating Caldwell's. It will also be the duty of the present Congressional Committee to push the investigation with a view of ascertaining whether the $10,000 contributed by a manager of the Union Pacific Railroad was in reward for past services done for the corporation he represented or for services that were expected.

The project of providing a penal code for the State of New York, which shall include the treatment of all crimes that now come under the common law, as well as those already defined by statute, is to be revived before the present Legislature. There have been several previous attempts to bring this subject to a definite consideration, but they have always failed heretofore. There is now in existence a Commission to whom the project was delegated by the Legislalature of 1867, but, though its report is ready, it has never been taken up and acted upon. In this report, the Commissioners hold that they have provided a penal code defining all the crimes for which persons can be punished and the punishment for the same, so as to dispense with the necessity of any reference to the common law to determine the elements constituting the offence. It is suggested that the question cannot be considered at a more appropriate time than at present, when crime is running riot and beyond control.

The communication in our last issue touching the cause of the burning of the First Congregational Church, and signed "Justice," left that cause in mystery. An interview with Mr Esmay, connected with the Oratorio Society, entirely clears up the mystery. His statement may be considered authoritative, as he was present with the janitor when the fire broke out. It appears that the furnace was under the vestibule steps on the Washington street side. A large folding-door shut off the furnace-room from the basement. The smoke-pipes passed through the plastering above the door, and only six inches above the casing. Upon this casing there were placed a sheet of zinc which covered only a small space. When the fire was first discovered it was burning the casing. This they extinguished; but subsequently it was found that it had worked its way into the partition, and a blaze was seen issuing from the pipe-holes. The alarm was then turned in. From this statement it is evident enough how the church was destroyed.

A bill introduced in Congress yesterday, which seeks to make liquorice, etc., used in the manufacture of tobacco and snuff, free of duty, lets out a secret of the business. If, however, the removal of duty is going to make the liquorice and the "etc." any cheaper or more universal, we have no doubt the consumers, paradoxical as it may seem, will strenuously object to the bill. Tobacco-chewers and snuff-takers are already exposed to all sorts of fraudulent compounds. The veteran snuff-taker no longer can have any confidence in his favorite maccaboy, but how much more deplorable will the result be when liquorice and "etc." can be brought here free of duty. The "etc.," although a little word, has a very broad signification, and includes a numberless list of horrors which enter into the composition of snuff and tobacco. Congress should hesitate before it makes these articles any worse than they are.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in remarking upon the suicide monomania in that city, draws a distinction between the sincere and insincere suicides,—the former being those who really wish to get rid of life, and the latter those who attempt to do so merely as a means of gaining notoriety. It claims that suicide is only excusable when fatal. When otherwise, it thinks there should be a wise and paternal law decreeing that, if the person attempting suicide "did not succeed in killing himself, he should be immediately destroyed by the Ministers of Justice. The choice of the means of his execution might be allowed him,—the knife, poison, and guillotine, precipitation from the height of the Arc de Triomphe, hanging, or the Chassepot; the means would not greatly matter, if only the end were attained." There is a great deal of sound philosophy in the advice of the *Constitutionnel*. Such a law would act as a deterrent upon a great many people.

Vermont is just now agitated to its very centre with a political complication. Flat treason is rampant among the Green Mountains. The citizens of Franklin County, in that State, contend that their *pro rata* of the State taxes has been unfairly apportioned, and they have solemnly and unanimously decided to resist the collection of such taxes. The remainder of the people of Vermont are equally determined that Franklin County shall do its tax duties to the uttermost farthing. As Franklin County contains but 30,291 people, and the other counties of the State 300,260, the odds are just about 10 to 1 that Franklin County will have to satisfy the tax-gatherer, or that there will be trouble among its hen-coops and haystacks.

NOTES AND OPINION.

John P. Jones, of San Francisco, who has bought a Senatorial franchise of Nevada, admits a large expenditure, but says it was "only for legitimate campaign purposes." Item: to James W. Nye, to get out of the way, $50,000. Item: to William Sharon, to get out of the way, $50,000. Item: to Republican State Central Committee, for "unanimous primaries in September, $50,000. Item: to set 'em up for the boys, after the unanimous nomination in September aforesaid, $50,000. Item: to make it more binding after a Republican Legislature had been elected, $50,000. It was as well understood, last June, that Mr. Jones would pay $250,000 for the Senatorship, as it is now in January, that he has paid it. The Gold Hill (Nevada) *News* says:

> The late election was an outrage on civilized America, and the present Senatorial election is a fitting sequel to it.

—Chancellor A. W. Dillard, of Alabama, is a candidate for a place in Grant's Cabinet.

—General McMillen, one of the Louisiana claimants to a seat in the Senate, is a native of Ohio, and brother-in-law of ex-Postmaster General Denison. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in planting, in Carroll Parish, and, since 1868, has been a Republican member of the Legislature. He recognizes and represents the McEnery State Government.

—The Dubuque *Times*, speaking of the finances of Iowa, says:

> The real cause of the dearth of money in the Treasury is the fact that appropriations intended to run during two years were in some cases entirely, and in all cases largely, drawn during the first year. Furthermore, the Legislature exceeded the limit which the Auditor said the resources of the Treasury would warrant by some $200,000.

—The Kentucky Legislature, on Tuesday, elected Willis B. Machen, now in the United States Senate by appointment, to serve out the term ending March 3. The vote was: Machen, 120; B. Tarvin Baker, Republican, 17.

—John B. Gordon, elected Senator of Georgia, *vice* Hill, was a Confederate General, and was the candidate for Governor, against Bullock, in 1868. His disabilities have been removed.

—The Tennessee Legislature has elected Charles N. Gibbs Secretary of State, *vice* Butler; W. W. Hobbs, Comptroller, *vice* Pennebacker; and William M. Morrow, incumbent, Treasurer. All are Liberal Democrats.

—The Texas Legislature met at Austin, January 14, and is almost unanimously Democratic. The Senate elected E. B. Pickett, of Liberty, President, and he is *ex-officio* Lieutenant Governor. The House elected Dr. M. D. K. Taylor, Speaker. The Secretary of the Senate is Leigh Chalmers, and the Clerk of the House, William Walsh. Webster Flanagan (son of the United States Senator) resigned his claims to the Chair of the Senate, thereby solving a doubt which was pregnant with trouble. Colonel Pickett is prospectively Governor, *vice* Davis, to be impeached.

—The Florida Legislature has two contested seats in the Senate, and six in the House.

—The New York *Herald* is of the opinion that "50 out of the 74 United States Senators obtained their seats by purchase."

—For next Governor of Ohio (election in October), the Republicans most named are Governor Noyes and John T. Wilson. The Democrats are already talking of Thomas Ewing, who ought to have been the candidate two years ago.

—We hope it will not be out of order to investigate the $10,000 subscription of the Pacific Railroad Company to assist in the election of Mr. Harlan. Mr. Harlan asserts very positively that, although the $10,000 was subscribed and spent, it was not improperly used. It would be worth while to find out just how that sum can be used otherwise than "improperly" in a Senatorial election. Somebody who hasn't got $10,000 may want to go to the Senate some of these days, and, if that sum is a necessary and legitimate cost of the undertaking, it ought to be known in advance for the benefit of the impecunious.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—Some of the less intelligent caucus publications, being afflicted with that rather dangerous variety of zeal which the Apostle describes as "not according to knowledge," make haste to assure their little public that the Credit Mobilier investigation has turned out the farce they always knew it would; that all the public men concerned—at any rate all the Republicans—have been triumphantly "vindicated." It is only justice to say that this kind of talk is rarely heard from the older and abler Republican journals,—the journals of antecedents and established position, with characters to look after. Such newspapers as the New York *Evening Post*, Hartford *Courant*, Philadelphia *Press*, Cincinnati *Gazette*, Chicago *Evening Post*, and St. Louis *Democrat* take the matter a good deal more seriously.—*Springfield Republican.*

—The catching of James Brooks in the Credit Mobilier trap seems to be a great comfort to the distinguished Republicans whose shining and spotless innocence has been so gloriously vindicated.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Worse than the fate of Louisiana or Arkansas, is that of Alabama. The State is to be pitied, indeed. Upon the heels of her Legislative troubles comes the announcement that she has fallen a prey to Shylock. Henry Clews, of sweet savor in the nostrils of Georgians, has taken the State of Alabama under his fostering care. He is announced as her financial agent. Look for a sudden fluctuation in the value of Alabama State bonds at an early day.—*Savannah Republican.*

—The Nebraska Legislature has, within a week, had two long messages, from acting Governor James and the new Governor Furnas, but neither of them touches upon the State finances, and the Omaha *Republican's* correspondent at Lincoln says:

> The State indebtedness is not given, and, what is more, this never has been given; and I solemnly believe there is not a man in the State who can tell within $50,000 what the outstanding indebtedness is.

—To the strong array of objections we have already presented against the Holman Land Bounty bill, we may add that the effect of the substitution of a land for a money bounty is to assess upon the frontier States alone, their people and their posterity, in one wholesale act of spoliation, the whole cost of this extra compensation to the soldiers of the entire army. A money bounty would be assessed equally upon the capital of the whole country, and would fall chiefly on the rich and populous States of the East.—*St. Paul Press.*

—The Cleveland *Leader* throws John A. Bingham overboard, to sink with his Credit Mobilier dividends.

HORTICULTURE.

The Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.

Seventh Annual Meeting.

Trees and Tree-Planting---New Varieties of Apples---Electricity---Education---Ornithology.

SECOND DAY.
From Our Own Correspondent.
FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 22, 1873.

TREES AND TREE-PLANTING.

William E. Lakins, of Whiteside County, presented a very exhaustive paper on the above subject. The European larch appeared to be his pet tree, as being of the greatest commercial value to the tree-grower. The ease and certainty of growth and culture, its value for railroad ties, fence-posts, building material, bridges, and shipping, make it popular, and warrant its being placed at the head of the list of useful trees.

M. L. Dunlap spoke on the subject of

BEE-KEEPING

as connected with horticulture and floriculture in city and suburban homes. It might be inquired, what bee-keeping had to do with these pursuits? He would answer by asking, what was the object to be attained in horticulture and floriculture? Simply feasts,—feasts of the eye and feasts of the palate,—nothing but feasts. If we can add another feast of the eye and a feast of the palate from the flowers, without detracting from the other feasts that they supply, we have gained just so much, and it is this fact that made bee-keeping a part of horticulture and of floriculture, and gave it a place in every city and suburban home where these pursuits are carried on.

THE PLANTING AND CARE OF ORCHARDS.

Mr. M. B. Spofford, of Lee County, said his orchard is located on the west side of Rock River, on timber-land, and well sheltered from the weeping prairie-winds; and his orchard had been very productive. He plants 20 feet apart, and gives what is known as flat culture. In preparing the land, he subsoils some 15 inches deep; but, in the after-culture, plows shallow, using for this purpose a fine-tooth cultivator. He prefers sweet corn for a crop for the first few years before coming into full bearing, when the land is simply cultivated, and neither grass nor grain is permitted in it. His favorite varieties are Keswick, Codlin, Red Astrachan, Sops of Wine, Lowell, Golden Sweet, Fall Wine, Snow, Willow Twig, Little Romanite, and Winkler. On the whole, little exception was made to this list, though several members would add to it. He gave a long list of rejected varieties; but that list had many warm friends,—that is, nearly all of them had been found of value in certain locations.

From orchard trees, the gradation to rabbits was an easy one, and an hour was spent on this subject.

THE HABITS OF THE RABBIT

became quite an exciting subject. One man had found whitewash a sure preventive; others trapped in boxes, and others depended on the aid of dogs and shot-guns. The discussion developed the fact that the rabbit is an animal of peculiar and rather eccentric habits.

SECTIONS OF THE LARCH.

Mr. Robert Douglass, of Waukegan, presented sections of the European larch. One was a section of a tree thirteen years old, from the larch-forest of D. C. Scofield, of Elgin, of about one foot in diameter, showing an annual growth of nearly one inch. Another section of Scotch pine, from seed sown by William Hill, of Dundee, Kane County, was of yet larger growth. This wood bears a good polish, and, for finishing, will prove popular, as it is well adapted to the use of varnish. The Venice turpentine of commerce is extracted from the wood of this tree, which is pretty good evidence of its durability, as turpentine is a great protector of timber from decay.

NEW VARIETIES OF APPLES.

A letter was read from Dr. Warder, the author of "American Pomology." The Doctor gave notes of new varieties of fruits; among them, Father Abram, an Illinois apple; Bockingham, having a wide range of local names, a well-known fruit in Southern Illinois; Bledsoe and Bonham, two new varieties from Kentucky; Boling Sweet, Parker, Centres, all Southern apples, of considerable value. The list is somewhat lengthy, but it is doubtful if any of them are of especial value in our prairie orchards.

ELECTRICITY.

Mr. Wright, of Rock Falls, gave an object-lesson on this subject. The only result of a current of electricity is decomposition. It does not accelerate the growth of plants when applied direct to them, while, applied to the soil, by hastening decay, it, in an indirect manner, induces a better growth. The air is a non-conductor of electricity, and, in its flow from the equator, carries the electricity with it to the north. Warm air has a greater capacity for this subtle fluid than cold air. The Northern Lights are due to the current of electricity being forced to the earth at the poles, thus producing a glow, and this glow is the well-known Aurora. The speaker stated that electricity was the great decomposer of all solid substances, and is thus made to grind down mountains, and is a disintegrator of our soils.

Mr. Dunlap would utilize this useful substance, and make it play an important part in culture. He would suggest that the lightning-rod men, or at least those who use tubular rods, would do well to adopt his great improvement, that collects and sends a charge of lightning down the inside of the rod, and thus utilizes the inside as well as the outside of the rod.

THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR STATE.

Mr. McAfee, of Freeport, presented a very practical paper on this subject. He congratulated the State that the study of the natural sciences had been adopted in our common schools, as in contrast with the old mental system of the past. He went on to show how the student was educated, when presented with things of the present—living, tangible subjects with which he had to do—instead of having to do with ideas that had come down from the dead past, lumbered up with all sorts of scholastic theories, that were of no real value to one who has to carve out his own fortune and to win his daily bread. He explained the value of the study of botany and physiology in order to know how plants feed and how plants grow.

Dr. Pennington warmly indorsed Mr. McAfee, and hoped that the subject would receive the attention of the Society.

On the subject of the acclimation of plants, the Doctor took the ground that the theory is a practicable one. He had no doubt that we would yet produce a race of peach-trees that would bear a greater degree of frost than any that we now had in our orchards.

Mr. Harrison objected to all these new things; he stood by the old, for these had proved valuable.

Mr. Douglass thought the gentleman did not understand the paper of Mr. McAfee, as it in no way prevented the classical gentlemen from going on with their old-time theories to their hearts' content. He was ready to learn from Nature as well as books, and did not wish to be shut out from new fields of investigation. Mr. D. went on to describe the very few changes in cross-breeding, or hybridizing, of forest-trees. There are a few sports; but these must be propagated by cuttings, as the seedlings are not like their sporting parents.

Mr. Rosenstiel pointed out the difficulty of growing any plant subject to crossing, to procure pure seed. He referred to growing of cabbage and turnip-seed side by side, and how the turnip ruined the cabbage, and so it was with the corn. The bees and the winds carry the pollen from flower to flower, and thus contrived to break down distinct varieties. It was, therefore, of great importance to have seed that is thus liable to be affected planted widely separated.

THE ALDEN PROCESS.

Mr. Schuyler explained this process, with which the readers of THE TRIBUNE are already familiar.

FOREST-TREE SEEDS.

Arthur Bryant, author of "Forest Trees for Shelter, Ornament, and Profit," has on exhibition 38 varieties of our native forest-tree seeds.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HAWLEY'S DRY HOUSE.

This is a plan of drying fruit by forcing hot air down through the hurdles, instead of as Nature has provided, up through them. The great virtue of this plan is the payment of a royalty to the patent man of $10, instead of turning the hot air in at the bottom, and letting it pass up through, as Nature intended, and thus saving your $10.

ORNITHOLOGY.

Mrs. P. V. Hathaway, of Damascus, Ill., read a valuable paper on this subject, showing the great value of the birds to the cultivator, in the destruction of insects that prey on the crops of the farmer and the fruits and trees of the orchardist. The blue-bird destroys the larvæ of the codlin-moth, while the greater part of the food of nearly the whole family of birds is composed of insects. It is true that, during a part of the season, they take a small toll from the grain-fields and fruits of the orchard and of the garden. Then, the value of their music may not be counted in dollars, yet it has a value.

FOREST-TREE PLANTING.

Mr. D. C. Scofield, of Elgin, read a paper on this subject. He drew a vivid picture of the destruction of the primeval forests in all parts of the country. The Hudson River district was first laid open, and then the forests melted away as the settlements pressed on to the Great Lakes, and then to the great pine-forests of Michigan. More than 200,000 acres of wood melts away annually before the railroads and their engines; add to this all the uses that wood is put to, the conflagration of cities, and the wrecks of vessels, and our wood is swallowed up at a most astonishing rate. Such demands on our native forests must, in a few years, sweep away all that is valuable, and we will be compelled to resort to other countries, plant and grow our own timber, or substitute for it some other material.

Arthur Bryant, Sen., read a paper on the same subject, mostly in relation to the destruction of the locust by the borer. His remedy was the planting of the black walnut, butternut, and other useful trees. The two named would not cost more than corn for four or five years, while ash, larch, and some others might cost for five years $50 to $60 per acre. The planting of deciduous trees should be four feet each way, and conifers eight feet. He would plant the Lombardy poplar between the evergreens, in order to compel an upright growth, and, after a few years, cut out the poplars. The common black cherry is also a valuable tree. He would not use the black walnut as a screen to the orchard.

Mr. L. K. Scofield took decided exception to the planting of the poplar among the conifers, or, in short, among any other trees.

Mr. Bryant stated that the common sugar-maple was superior to the black sugar-maple for the making of sugar. Sugar may be made from the silver maple, and also the ash-leaf maple. The red or common soft maple is not common in the State, while the silver maple is common in almost all of our bottom woodlands.

In the planting of the European larch, they may be planted four feet apart, and not thinned until the trees are large enough for railroad ties, when one-half of the trees should be cut out. The matter of thinning must depend on growth and other conditions. That the larch is very durable, there can be no question.

Mr. Hill, of Dundee,—an old larch-planter from the hills of Scotia,—stated that, in planting this tree, 3,000 plants were planted to the acre. The plants, planting, and care for three years, cost about $20 per acre. One man can plant an acre a day. The plants should be planted very early, before the buds had started; yet it is possible to plant it at a later time in the season. The white grub is the worst enemy of new larch plantations.

A gentleman suggested that the skunk would destroy this grub, if permitted to do so, and that this pleasant little animal should not be disturbed.

Mr. Hill stated that the larch grown in Scotland was almost indestructible, and was much sought after for railroad ties. Samples of tamarack, or American larch, were also shown; but it was stated that this tree made a very feeble growth on dry land, while the same land was well adapted to the European variety.

Mr. Douglass gave a concise mode of planting. The two main points are, to plant early in the spring; and, in planting, to press the earth firmly on the roots. This rule also applies to the planting of all coniferous trees.

Mr. Dunlap stated that he had planted three acres of the larch in the spring of 1871, and not more than 3 per cent were lost in the planting, but many plants were destroyed by the white grub. The cost of planting and culture was about $20 for the two years; add to this $30 per acre for the plants, and the total cost for that time is about $50 per acre. He had a plantation of larch 15 years old, standing 4 feet each way, that in no wise appear crowded, and they promise to grow in this close proximity for some years to come, and perhaps until they reach a size suitable for ties.

Mr. Edwards read an essay on Forest-Tree Planting, following in the same vein as those preceding, but giving a more important place to the conifers.

A HERBARIUM.

Mrs. Hathaway had on exhibition a herbarium of about 500 plants from the prairies and woodlands of Stephenson County. RURAL.

Annual Meeting of the Iowa State Horticultural Society.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 23.—This morning's session of the State Horticultural Society was mainly occupied with an essay of Mr. Temple, upon hardy plants, and a discussion upon pears. After Mr. Temple's essay, Professor Parry remarked that our country was not yet acquainted with its most beautiful native flowers, and he proceeded to exhibit about fifty specimens of the Rocky Mountain variety. They excited the admiration of the meeting. The specimens were all hardy plants.

Messrs. Parry and Temple were voted the thanks of the Society.

The discussion of pears brought out a full debate. The general testimony agreed that Iowa could raise good pears. It wants sub-clay soil, well drained, no cultivation after midsummer, and does best under a compact earth. Evergreens planted in the south side have proved very friendly, and pruning is recommended. Notwithstanding the blight, pear-cultivators find the pear more profitable than apples.

Mr. Ragan, Secretary of the Indiana State Horticultural Society, was introduced. On motion, he and Mrs. Emily Ives were made honorary members of the Society. Mr. Ragan was asked for his opinions upon the subject of pears. He named twelve varieties successfully raised in his State; thought, with Suel Foster, that it paid better than the apples, and one can afford to plant annually. He believed in thorough cultivation. Permitted no sod in his orchard. His land was old, and partook of limestone.

The Business Committee reported upon the opening of the afternoon session. They reported adversely to memorializing Congress, as requested by the National Agricultural Society, for a more complete system of weather reports; that the officers, now unremunerated, be allowed travelling expenses to the annual meetings; for a Committee of Three, with D. W. Adams as Chairman, on forest-planting premium; that premiums of $20 and $10 be given for a first and second-class essay on horticulture; that two delegates be sent to the National Pomological Meeting at Boston, said delegates to collect and exhibit the fruit of Iowa, and to be allowed $50 each for expenses; for a committee of three on premium list for fruits and flowers for the next annual meeting, and that horticulturists of this and neighboring States be invited; and a resolution of thanks for the hospitality of Davenport, and the Scott County Horticultural Society.

The report was adopted.

Resolutions were also offered and passed in favor of more attention being paid to floriculture, embracing a premium for the best essay; that the National Pomological Society be invited to hold its next meeting in Iowa, and in favor of the organization of County Societies.

The Society was favored with an essay by Mr. Budd upon Structural Botany, in which the author showed the necessity of teaching the science of Horticulture by practical and natural illustrations.

Mr. Budd was followed by Dr. Barry, in an essay on the relations of scientific botany and horticulture. Both gentlemen well earned the vote of thanks they received.

Mr. Mott entertained the meeting with an account of the great snow-storms in Northern Iowa, and advocated very feelingly the necessity of National legislation for the erection of wind-breaks, snow-houses, and other means of preservation for the inhabitants. He thought they were quite as worthy of consideration as the Indians or Pacific Railroads.

A discussion on hedges and timber followed.

This evening is occupied with a discussion of evergreen and forest-planting, but many of the members have left for their homes.

Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—The Constitutional Convention has decided that the State elections be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, and city and township elections on the third Tuesday in February.

An English Troop-Ship Missing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The English steamship Himalaya has not yet been heard from. She left England for Halifax on the 2d inst., and has on board about 300 soldiers of various English regiments.

The Small-Pox in Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The announcement of deaths to the number of over 50 from small-pox at Baltimore caused some alarm there, and the officials of the city are called upon to take measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

POMOLOGY.

Michigan State Pomological Society.

Vineyards in Monroe County---Apples---Exhibition of Fruit---Dried Fruit.

SECOND DAY.
From our Own Correspondent.
LANSING, Mich., Jan. 22, 1873.

The Society met at 9 o'clock this morning, and held a very interesting session.

COMMITTEES

were appointed to report: On Dried Fruit, D. R. Waters, of Spring Lake, Chairman; on Flowers, Professor Beal, Chairman; on Fruit-Buds, Mr. Bradfield; on Apples, Mr. Pearsoll; on Wine, Professor Holmes.

VINE-GROWING.

A communication was read from Monroe County giving some facts in relation to the vineyards of that county. The average yield was 2½ lbs per vine. Some vineyards were reported of 38 acres, yielding 64,000 lbs of grapes, others of 3 acres, 12,000 lbs; one of 2 acres, 16,000 lbs. Over 202,000 lbs of grapes were reported as the product last year of the principal vineyards, not estimating the product of private gardens. Over 35,000 gallons of wine were made. The vines, last year, on lowest lands, yielded best.

APPLES.

Mr. Myron, H. Norton, of Ionia County, sent a communication, which was read, recommending two apples—the Baldwin, and the Wagener—for productiveness, hardiness, quality, and market value,—the Wagener preferred. Also, to establish a fruit-standard, with scale of points for estimating the value of apples.

A box of fruit was sent to the Society, for its use, by Jeremiah Stannard, of New Boston, one of the first settlers of Ionia County,—the box containing nearly 23 varieties.

Specimens of the Belmont apple were exhibited. This variety has many friends. One gentleman is to set out 1,000 trees of this apple in the spring.

Mr. Parmlee, of Old Mission, Traverse County, also exhibited the Belmont, and spoke highly of the merits of the Ben Davis, claiming that it had nineteen out of twenty points as a good apple.

Mr. Parmlee also exhibited very fine and highly-colored specimens of the Ben Davis, Golden Russet, Wagener, and Greening; also, an apple called the Indian, a seedling,—a large, long, deep-red apple, produced from a tree which has borne every year for thirty years, the seeds of which were brought from Mackinaw. The Golden Russets, Greenings, and Wageners were very superior fruit.

Mr. Parmlee, in response to questions, said: The Swaar becomes a striped apple with us. Our soil is a fruit soil; our atmosphere is very clear; and all varieties of apples color well. North of the great pine regions, we have a hard-wood section.

WE, AT TRAVERSE,

are from 500 to 600 feet above the water. Our land is rolling; we have many small lakes; and, in all, full 500 miles of shore. "Old Mission" is on a tongue of land between the waters of Traverse Bay,—in length 150 miles. Our climate is mild. The waters of the bay to the north do not freeze. A correct meteorological record, kept by the Rev. Mr. Smith for the last twenty years, shows mild winters on these high lands, the range being the average of the lake-shore. In the valleys it is cold,—a difference of 20 degrees at times from the hills. At my place, the waters to the south are not frozen, and the thermometer has only reached 8 degrees below zero this winter, and it has been carefully noted day and night. We are able to raise peaches, grapes, and all other tender fruit. Our apples are noted for their long-keeping qualities, good till late in summer; have Sweet Boughs of last summer in good keeping at this time.

INVITATIONS.

Mr. Parmlee invited the Society to hold its October monthly meeting at Traverse, which invitation, on motion, was accepted.

Mr. Chilson invited the Society to Battle Creek in February, and Mr. Stearns to Kalamazoo in March. Both invitations were accepted by the Society.

EXHIBITIONS OF FRUIT.

Additional arrivals of fruit have overcrowded the hall this morning. Mr. F. N. Manning, of Paw Paw, President of the State Agricultural Society, and for many years Superintendent of the Fruit Department of that Society, brought with him for exhibition twenty samples of apples.

Mr. Engle, of Paw Paw, has a box of Diana grapes, looking as fresh as when picked.

Wm. J. N. Stearns, of Kalmazoo, also exhibits Diana grapes in an almost perfect state of preservation. Mr. Stearns also brings 12 varieties of choice apples.

James H. Scott, of Walker, Kent County, has 6 varieties of apples; Joseph Gridley, of Kalamo, Eaton County, 17 varieties of apples; A. D. Tubbs, of Lansing, 10 varieties; H. A. Shaw, of Eaton Rapids, over 20 kinds; John Gilbert, of Ovid, Clinton County, 19 samples of apples, one variety of which is the Sweet Bough or Summer apple, fair to look upon. This apple ripens the last of July.

Rev. L. B. Potter, of Lansing, has 10 plates of samples; Mr. E. Le Valley, of the Ionia nurseries, 5 samples; Mrs. Pearsoll, of Alpine, Kent County, 8 varieties; some one exhibits 5 plates of choice grapes.

Mr. Gregory, of Kandall, also brought a fine specimen of Borden wheat—a winter variety,—which yielded him 45 bushels to the acre, showing he could raise grain as well as fruit. A very few specimens of wine, only, were exhibited.

THE COLD WEATHER.

Still further reports of the cold weather confirmed the previous ones, that, in the vicinity of Lake Michigan, the peach crop was safe. Mr. Gaustor, from near Grand Haven, reported his peach trees and grape vines all right, the coldest weather thus far being but nine degrees below zero.

OF THE DRIED FRUIT

on exhibition, preserved by the Alden and by the Williams process, I note, in the collection of Mr. John Williams, of South Haven, the boxes each of winter Nellis and Bartlett pears; Kittatinny blackberries; white Bellflower, Wagener, President, and Sweet Bough apples; Green Gage and Damson plums; Turban and Hubbard squash; Pumpkin, Crawford, and Seedling peaches; and Trophy tomatoes,—the latter dried in slices of one inch in thickness in five hours; squash dried in two and a half hours; plums in five hours; and apples and pears in two hours.

The Alden Fruit Preserving Company, of Grand Rapids, have on exhibition the following, one box of each: Green and ripe tomatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, squashes, pumpkins, beets, cranberries, quinces, apples, and onions.

The samples are all very fine, and the processes by which they have been preserved promise much to all fruit-growers and farmers. The Committee's Report on this preserved fruit will be looked for with much interest.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

President Abbott, of the Agricultural College, gave some valuable facts in relation to that institution; and President Dyckman responded heartily on behalf of the Society in the work of co-operation.

The officers and many members of the Society have to-day visited the Agricultural College, and the readers of THE TRIBUNE will be interested to know how the old pioneer College of this kind has succeeded, and a full description will be given them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This evening, the Society holds another business meeting; but it is not expected that the Committees will report before to-morrow. The best of good feeling prevails; Governor Bagley and other State officers, with members of the Legislature, are in and out of the exhibition room several times a day; and the citizens of Lansing have thrown open the hospitable doors to the friends from abroad; and each and all feel that this display of fruit, in and of itself, would justify Michigan in claiming priority as the Fruit-State, for the perfecting of the best and largest variety of long-keeping winter apples.

SNOW

is deep here, and more is falling every day.

BENJAMIN HATHAWAY'S ESSAY

is on "The Codling Moth," not "Bee Culture" as announced previously. His subject is of the utmost importance to the State. LO.

Thursday Evening's Proceedings.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 23.—The Pomological Society met in Representative Hall last evening, at which papers were read by Professors Cook and Beal, also by Benjamin Hathaway, of Cass County.

Mr. Lyon, from the Committee on the List of Fruit for General Culture, reported lists for summer, autumn, and winter, each classified according to ripening, with a recommendation. They were adopted.

The Committee on Fruits to Dry report that 540 samples are exhibited.

Professor Holmes reported from the Wine Committee.

Mr. Bradfield, of the Committee on Peach Buds, examined those from the lake-shore counties, and 30 out of 50 buds were alive, and promise good for peaches.

THE DAIRY.

Northwestern Dairymen's Association.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WHITEWATER, Wis., Jan. 22, 1873.

The report of the Secretary, G. E. Morrow, of Madison, Wis., reviewed the condition of the dairy interests of the Northwest during 1872, showing a generally favorable condition, with fair profits, especially to cheese-makers and those making the better grades of butter,—the common grades of butter having sold at low rates. The future of the dairy interest was thought bright to those who engaged in the business under reasonably favorable circumstances. Among the suggestions made were these: That all possible means be used to give to the public facts relative to the extent of the dairy regions of the Northwest, and to spread abroad all possible information, so as to induce dairymen to better deserve a good reputation for their goods; that home markets should be developed, and the practice of crowding the New York markets in summer be stopped. It was stated that more than half the cheese received at New York in 1872, or at least 40,000,000 pounds, was received in June, July, and August, and nearly one-fourth of the whole amount was received in August. Better curing-forms, so some of this cheese could be kept at the factories, were strongly urged. The limited use of cheese in the Northwest was illustrated by the fact that, at Madison, Wis., not more than 4 pounds of cheese was retailed for 1872 for each inhabitant old enough to eat cheese, while, at the leading hotel, 20 pounds for each person was used. The importance of recording large yields for each cow was enforced, many cows producing so little as to give no profit. The marketing question was discussed at some length, and the plan of holding dairy market days in central points was commended. This report was adopted by the Committee.

The discussion of the question of "The Adaptation of the Northwest to Dairying" was opened with an able paper by N. Eldred, of Iowa Falls, Iowa. The production of first-class goods in the Northwest was assumed as a fact. The requisites of a perfect dairy climate was given as a low temperature during the summer, and frequent light rains in same season. The north of England was spoken of as a good example of such a climate. In the Northwest, we have a hot, dry climate,—too hot for comfort for the animals, and for the best growth of the grasses, which wither in the drouth, and too hot for the best handling of dairy goods. Our soil is good and fertile, and produces large crops, and, with good cultivation, it will produce the best grasses. Success can be attained here, notwithstanding the difficulties.

Professor Miles called attention to the fact that sometimes some disadvantages often seemed to help success, as more energy was manifested to overcome them.

The second topic, "The Dairy Farm," was then taken up. H. C. Drake, of Lake Mills, Wis., read a valuable paper. Among the points made, it was recommended to have the pasture in one field, instead of several. There should be a variety of grasses, ripening at different times during the season. Pure water, of course, is essential. Enough of what they like best is a good rule in feeding cows. Large pastures have another advantage in saving fences. A description of a dairy farm was given, especial stress being laid on having the arrangements so to save all the manure.

W. D. Whitney, of Kenosha, and A. D. Favill, of Lake Mills, Wis., gave extended descriptions of fine barns built by them; and the discussion was continued by several others.

The question of whether the dairy farm should be exclusively devoted to dairy products, was discussed by several, with apparent differences of views, until it was found that different meanings were attached to the words. It was generally held that the Dairyman should make all his crops look to the production of milk; he should raise his own calves, and the crops for his own cows.

Highly interesting remarks were made by Professor Miles on this subject. M.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITE WATER, Wis., Jan. 23.—The third day of the Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association was devoted to the discussion of methods of manufacture of butter and cheese, and of modes of marketing daily produce. I. Boise, of Marengo, Ill., read a practical and useful paper on butter-making, followed by an elaborate address on the same subject by E. H. Jones, of Fond Du Lac, Wis.

Cheese-making was discussed by President Hazen, of the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association, and C. H. Wilder, of Evansville, Wis.

These papers were elaborate, but dealt largely in details, which cannot be briefly reported.

As to marketing dairy goods, letters were read from prominent dealers in New York and Boston speaking well of the quality of Northwestern dairy goods, especially as compared with what they were a few years since. Wisconsin cheese was said to rank well with New York cheese.

W. D. Hord, of Lake Mills, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association, read an elaborate paper, urging Northwestern dairymen to look to foreign, as well as home markets, and not to depend on commission merchants to sell promptly all cheese made before September. The Wisconsin Association had made shipments last season to New York, London, and Liverpool, with good results. At least twenty car loads had been shipped when the Chicago market was crowded.

Dr. R. R. Stone, of Elgin, Ill., as strongly urged that especial attention should be given to developing the Western, Northwestern, and Southern markets, and that we seek to get a part of the Southern trade, now mainly taken by Ohio.

Report was made from the Kenosha, Wis., Dairy Board of Trade, giving a favorable showing of the work done by it last summer. The 40 members made about 1,000 cheese per week, most of which was sold by this Board.

Prof. Welch, of Chicago, in a few sensible remarks, called attention to the fact that the people of the Northwest were not a cheese-making people; that grocers reported, in many places, diminishing sales. Cheese is high in price compared with many articles of food.

Mr. Hoard stated that the beer-drinking nations were all large consumers of cheese.

The Constitution was amended so as to provide that the annual meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday of February. The next meeting will be held at Woodstock, Ill.

The usual complimentary resolutions were passed, premiums awarded to butter exhibited, and the Convention finally adjourned after as useful a meeting as it has ever held. Few new or startling theories were advanced, but the general teaching was practically useful. The addresses of Professors Daniels and Miles did much to remove a prejudice in the minds of many against science, and the possibility of making it useful in practice.

AGRICULTURE.

Wisconsin State Agricultural Convention.

The Wisconsin State Agricultural Convention will be held in the State Agricultural Rooms, under the auspices of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, commencing Feb. 5, at 7 o'clock, p. m., continuing Thursday and Friday.

DAILY PROGRAMME—WEDNESDAY.

7 p. m.—President Taylor will call the Convention to order, and brief remarks will be made by Secretary Field, stating the object and purpose of the meeting. The names of the different Societies, Clubs, and other Organizations of Industry, will then be read by the Secretary, so far as known, and those representing them will give him their names and office address.

8 p. m.—Joint Convention of the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in the Assembly Chamber, to listen to the annual addresses by W. W. Daniells, M.S., Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry in the State University, for the Agricultural Society, and the Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the Horticultural Society.

THURSDAY.

9 a. m.—"Agricultural Societies—Their Object and Importance"—Colonel W. R. Taylor, President of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society.

9½ a. m. to 1 p. m.—Stock Farming—Papers will be read by the following named gentlemen upon some branch of the above important subject.

"Horses"—The Hon. J. L. Mitchell, State Senator and Vice President of the State Agricultural Society, Milwaukee.

"Devon Cattle"—John H. Carswell, Richland County.

"Ayrshire Cattle"—Chester Hazen, President of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, Jefferson County.

"Sheep-Husbandry"—The Hon. A. M. Garland, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture,—paper expected.

"Sheep-Husbandry"—Eli Stilson, Vice President of the State Agricultural Society, Winnebago,—paper expected.

"Swine—Poland-China"—The Hon. M. Anderson, Dane County.

"Swine—Berkshire"—The Hon. John Jeffers, Walworth County,—paper expected.

"Poultry"—The Hon. H. D. Barron, Speaker of the Assembly, Polk County.

"Diseases and Remedies"—Dr. William Horne, Veterinary Surgeon, Rock County.

2 to 5 p. m.—"Dairy Farming"—Stephen Favill, President of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, Jefferson County.

"Soils—Their Preservation and Renovation"—W. W. Field, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

"Diversified Industry on the Farm"—D. M. Morrow, editor of the *Western Farmer*.

"Pear-Culture"—The Hon. J. T. Kingston, Vice President of the State Agricultural Society, Juneau County.

"Cranberry-Culture"—H. Floyd, Esq., Green Lake County.

7½ p. m.—Public Addresses in the Assembly Chamber by J. H. Twombly, D. D., President of the State University, upon "Educated Labor;" "General E. E. Bryant, Dane County, upon "Co-operation Among Farmers;" and J. B. Parkinson, A. M., Professor of Civil Polity and International Law in the State University, upon "Production and Consumption, Supply and Demand."

FRIDAY.

9 a. m.—"Elements of Success in Farming"—G. E. Morrow.

From 9½ a. m. until 1 p. m. will be devoted to the reading of papers upon grain culture and special products, or other matters relating to special subjects, some of which have been partially promised, to-wit: "The Importance of Fruit Culture in Wisconsin," by Professor J. W. Hoyt, President of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, Dane County; and "Practical Fish-Culture," by Alfred Palmer, a practical trout-raiser, of Boscobel, Grant County.

Afternoon and Evening—Discussions upon any topic which, by vote of the Convention, they may desire to take up.

Railroad Fare.—Sixty per cent of regular rates upon the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railways. Excursion tickets on the former from all stations; and full fare to the Convention, and one-fifth fare returning on the latter, upon presentation of certificate of attendance, which can be obtained of the Secretary.

The Hon. A. M. Garland, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture; George W. Rust, Esq., proprietor of the *Live Stock Journal*, Chicago; the Hon John P. Reynolds, and Professor Rodney Welch, of the *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago; H. N. F. Lewis, editor of the *Western Rural*, Chicago, and other distinguished agricultural gentlemen, are expected to be present.

Friends, an intellectual feast is prepared. Come and enjoy it with us.

For the Executive Board, W. W. FIELD,
Secretary Wisconsin State Agricultural Society.

SPRINGFIELD.

Induction of General Beveridge to the Gubernatorial Chair—Senator Oglesby—Illinois Central Railroad Earnings—A Goodly Dividend for Chicago.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 23.—Lieutenant Governor Beveridge was sworn in to-day, at 12 o'clock, as Governor of the State of Illinois, by Chief Justice Lawrence, in the presence of the other members of the Supreme Court. Governor Beveridge then formally released Governor Oglesby, and at ten minutes past 12 entered upon the duties of Chief Magistrate. Both Governor Oglesby and Governor Beveridge seemed to be well pleased at the tide in their affairs, which had led to the consummation of their desires.

The first official act of Governor Beveridge was to sign the commission of the ex-Governor to membership in the United States Senate, after which they were congratulated by their friends.

Governor Beveridge will make no appointments until after the Senate resumes its session next week. He will then appoint his son his Private Secretary. Major Peckham, Governor Oglesby's Private Secretary, will remain in the office as Secretary. Captain Ed. Higgins, of this city, who has been clerk to Adjutant General Dilger, will be promoted to the Adjutant Generalship of the State, a practical indorsement of the Civil Service rules.

Senator Oglesby will remain in this city for a few days, and will then return to Decatur. About the middle of February he will leave for Washington, to be ready to take his seat in the Senate, in case there should be a called session of that body.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company report their gross earnings for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1872, to be:

For freight	$2,218,094.90
Passengers	692,325.65
Extra baggage	1,501.09
Mails	38,250.00
Express, etc	217,752.85
Total	$3,167,924.49

Seven per cent of this sum, amounting to $221,754.71, goes into the State Treasury, under the conditions of the charter of the said railroad company, and, under a law of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, is passed to the credit of Chicago, to pay, in part, the debt created by the State to discharge the lien of that city on the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The feature of Wall street to-day was the continued activity, and further general advance in stocks.

Money was moderately active at 6@7 per cent.

Sterling was stronger on a reduction of the rates of interest by the Bank of England, and sold at 109¾@109⅞ for 60 days.

Gold was weak in the morning, strong in the afternoon. It opened at 113⅝, fell to 113¼, advanced to 113⅞, closing at 113¾@113⅞. Carrying rates 1@5 per cent. Clearings, $63,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $317,000.

Governments were strong.

State bonds nominal.

Stocks were active and higher. The chief movement was in New York Central, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, and Erie. Central rose from 105⅜ to 106¼, closing at 106; Pacific, from 73 to 75⅛; Lake Shore from 94 to 95⅜, closing at 95⅛; Rock Island from 113 to 114⅛, closing at 114; Erie from 63 to 64⅛, closing at 63⅞; Ohios from 47⅞ to 49⅛, closing at 49⅛; Northwestern, common and preferred advanced 2 per cent on small business. Western Union fell from 85 to 84⅛, but closed at 84⅝. St. Joseph, common, rose 1⅛, but lost 1 per cent of the advance. Union Pacific was weak, selling from 36⅞ down to 35⅝, closing at 36. In other shares the fluctuations were not important, except Atlantic Mail, which was depressed to 6, but rallied to 8⅜, and Hartford and Erie, which advanced ⅜ per cent. The whole market closed active and strong.

Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¾	Coupons, '67	115¾
5-20s of '62	114¾	Coupons, '68	115¾
Coupons, '64	114	10-40s	113⅞
Coupons, '65	116⅛	Currency 6s	113⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅛	New 5s	113⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	79⅞	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	79¾	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	78¾
W. U. Tel.	85⅞	Wabash	73¾
Quicksilver	49⅛	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	96⅞	Fort Wayne	92
Wells Fargo	83⅞	Terre Haute	15
American Express	66⅞	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex.	75⅞	Chicago & Alton	113⅜
Pacific Mail	74⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	116
New York Central	106	Ohio & Mississippi	49⅛
Erie	63⅞	C., C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	115
Harlem	120¾	Lake Shore	94⅛
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	39⅞
Michigan Central	108⅞	Illinois Central	115
Pittsburgh	90⅛	Union Pacific stocks	36
Northwestern	83	Union Pacific bonds	85⅞
Northwestern pfd	90⅞	Central Pacific	100
Rock Island	114	Del, Lack. & Western	97
N. J. Central	102⅞	B. H. & Erie	9¾
St. Paul	55⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d@12s 5d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 3d; white, 12s 5d@12s 7d; club, 12s 10d@13s 2d. Corn, 29s.

Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 38s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and in good demand. Prices unchanged. Lard 38s 6d.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been reduced ½ per cent and is now 4 per cent.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Consols, money, 92¼@92⅜. 5-20s of '65, 93⅜; do '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90⅞; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 50⅞.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £432,000.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—Cotton firmer; middling upland, 9⅞d; Orleans, 10@10⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 3d@12s 4d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn, 28s.

Beef, 92s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d. Cumberland middlings, 34s. Short ribs, 38s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—CATTLE—65 cars, making 1,365 since Saturday, against 2,300 the same time last week. Quality poor and trade inactive, but prices ¼c higher, all selling. No Texans were offered, but 3 cars poor Missouri, 6 cwt, sold at 10½c, 60 lbs per cwt; 4 cars Illinois, 6½ cwt, 11¾c; 9 cars Missouri, 7 cwt, 11@13c; and some Illinois, 1,300 lbs alive at 13½, 68 lbs to the cwt.

SHEEP—To-day, 4,500, completing 18,800 thus far; against 16,400 the same time last week. Trade rather slow at unchanged rates. Some 80 lb Ohio sold at 6c; 2 cars 96 lbs, at 7¼c; 2 cars 111 lbs, Michigan, at 8c; lot 122 lbs at 8¼c; car 116 lb Kentucky at 7¾c.

HOGS—54 cars, making 36,200 since Saturday, against 32,000 the same time last week. Live hogs firmly held at 4½@5c; city dressed, 5¼c for heavy; 6c for 200 lbs; 6¼c for pigs. Western dressed, 5⅛c for heavy, 5¾c for 200 lbs, and 6c for pigs.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—CATTLE—To-day, including 12 cars to arrive, 1,513, making the total for the week thus far 5,763, or 339 cars, against 395 cars the same time last week. Market active at yesterday's prices; attendance very large, with a better feeling prevailing. About 1,000 were disposed of. Sales: 67 Ohio steers, 1,293, at $6.00; 277 Texas steers, 964 to 1,141, at $4.00@4.50; 221 Illinois steers, 1,178 to 1,430, at $5.40@6.70; 50 Michigan steers, 1,241 to 1,282, at $4.80@5.62½; 33 Indiana steers, 1,025, at 4.12½; 89 Missouri steers, 1,048, at $5.30; 18 Illinois cows, 1,070, at $3.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day 7,000, making the total for the week thus far 14,600, against 12,800 in same time last week. Market active at ¼ off from last week's closing prices. Sales: 1,065 Michigan sheep average 79 to 92 at $4.85@6.55; 82 Canada sheep and lambs average 87 at $7.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—There was a fair distributive movement from first hands, but the jobbing demand was limited, and restricted to a few houses. There were no changes in the market for cotton goods, and prices ruled very strong. The *Daily Bulletin* says prints are in good demand. The new styles Anconas and Richmonds, met with a liberal sale, and Garner's shirting stripes were in favor. Brown sheetings are active and firm, at current rates. Corset jeans and satinets are fairly active. Schepper's new dress goods are well sold up by the agents. Foreign goods are very dull.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—CATTLE—Less active and ¼@½c lower; very best, to-day, on sale, 6@7¼c; that generally rated first quality, 4½@6c; medium or good fair quality, 3@3½c; receipts, 1,747; sales, 1,567.

HOGS—Good demand; advancing tendency; 6@6½c; receipts, 7,656.

SHEEP—Weak; heavy receipts depressed the market; fair to extra, 4½@7½c; receipts, 8,036.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 23.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, $6.00@7.00 stockers; $3.00@4.00.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, $6.25@6.75; medium, $5.00@5.50; common, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Market slow; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $4.40@4.50; Yorkers, 4.25@4.50.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23.—Crude petroleum firm, $2.15@2.25; refined quiet; Philadelphia delivery, 21½c; New York, 22c, on cars, for Western trade, 17½@18c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—COTTON—Higher; middling upland, 20⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and fairly active; receipts, 4,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.25@7.00; common to good extra, $7.30@7.85; good to choice, $8.00@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.10@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.45@10.50; St. Louis, $8.00@13.50. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal in good demand; Western, $3.50@3.85. Wheat strong; prime grades scarce and wanted; receipts, 12,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.58; No. 2 Chicago in store, $1.70; red Western, $1.98; white, $2.00. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn quiet; old Western mixed afloat, 67c; do in store, 64½@64¾c. Oats quiet; receipts, 12,000 bu; new mixed Western, 51@53c; old do in store, 51½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 19¼c. Sugar active; fair to good refining, 9@9⅛c. Molasses unchanged. Rice firm; 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 21½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm, at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, old, $13.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats unchanged. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8 5-16@8⅜c; kettle, 8½@8 9-16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer; 93½@94½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; superfine, $4.50; extra, $6.00@7.00. Wheat steady and quiet; red, $1.94@1.96; amber, $2.00; white, $2.05. Rye, 90c. Corn, new yellow, 59@60c; old, 61c. Oats quiet and weak; white, 49@52c; mixed, 46@47c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½@14¾c; refined, 22c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; choice white, $2.15@2.30. Corn; mixed Western dull at 61½@62c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 43@45c; white, 46@47c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $13.75@14.00; bulk shoulders, 4¾@5c; rib sides, 6¾@6⅞c; clear rib, 6⅞@7c. Bacon shoulders, 5@6½c; rib sides, 7½c; clear rib, 8@8⅝c. Lard, 8@8⅛c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.31; No. 2, $1.24⅛. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 28⅛c. Corn buoyant but unsettled; No. 2, 33c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 70c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 85c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 red winter, $1.75; No. 2 held at $1.70. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; held at 18@18½c for standard white car lots; 19@19½c for trade lots.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat active and higher; extra white Michigan, $2.00; amber Michigan, $1.76@1.77; No. 1 red, $1.79; No. 2 do, spot, $1.77. Corn firm; high mixed, 38c, spot; 43½c seller May; low mixed, 37½c; yellow, 38½c. Oats in fair demand, and higher; No. 2, 32½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.00 for light.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra white, $2.05; No. 1, $1.96@1.97; amber, $1.75. Corn steady at 42c. Oats, 35½@37c.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm at $4.85.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $8.25@8.50. Wheat firm at $1.75@1.80. Corn steady at 40@41c. Rye quiet at 86@88c. Oats unchanged. Barley quiet.

OILS—Linseed firm at 87@89c. Lard oil unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.75@13.00. Lard firm; steam, 7 1-16@7¼c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 7¼@7½d; clear, 7¾@8c. Green meats firm; shoulders, 3¾@4c; clear rib sides, 5⅞c. Hams, 7¾@9¾c for heavy to light.

HOGS—Firm at $4.30@4.50, mostly $4.40@4.45. Receipts, 7,500.

WHISKEY—Active at 87c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—FLOUR—Stronger; extra family, $7.25@7.75.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $13.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅝c; clear rib, 7⅝c; hams, 12½@13c, all packed. Lard firm at 8@8¾c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 4¼@4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6⅞c, loose.

WHISKEY—Lower but in good demand at 87@88c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat firm, but quiet, No. 2 spring $1.32; sample lots No. 3 fall, $1.85. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 32½@33c. Oats easier; No. 2, 29c, on east track; 30½@31c in elevator. Barley quiet. Rye firm; No. 2, 74@75c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $12.25@12.50. Bulk meats firm, but less active; loose shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 6⅛@6⅜c. Bacon firm; jobbing and order lots, 5¼c; clear rib, 7⅝c; clear, 8c. Lard steady; prime steam, 7¾c at St. Joseph, Mo.

HOGS—Firmer at $3.50@4.25; mostly $3.80@4.00.

RECEIPTS—6,850.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—Flour firm. Wheat strong and quiet; sales 1,300 bu; No. 2 Chicago at $1.30; No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.57. Corn strong; demand good; sales 13,600 bu No. 2 Western at 53c; 5,000 do at 52c on track. Oats quiet; sales 1,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull and lower; white and yellow, 70c.

BRAN—Dull; declined to $1.29.

PROVISIONS—Bacon shoulders scarce and firm at 5½@5¾c.

Others unchanged.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A Dose in Time," &c.

If "a stitch in time saves nine," it is equally certain that a dose of a healthy tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, taken at this inclement season of the year, may save many an unpleasant twinge. A dose, however, is not sufficient. The system should be thoroughly charged with this genial vegetable stimulant and invigorant. Commence taking it with the commencement of the atmospheric changes which distinguish the winter from the autumn. Thereby you will avoid those disturbances of the digestive and secretive organs, and those painful diseases of the muscles and the nerves of sensation, which often render the period of the year which should be the merriest, a season of penance and disquietude. The extraordinary vigor and regularity which this invigorating restorative imparts to the most important functions of the body, render it an invaluable remedy for nervous debility, constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and intermittent fevers.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

BANKRUPT SALE.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

The stock, consisting chiefly of hats, caps, and furs, of FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 259 and 261 Madison-st., will be offered for bids at a percentage of its cost, on Saturday, Jan. 25, from 10 to 11 o'clock a. m. All bids will be subject to the approval of the Court. The stock, and invoice of same, will be open for inspection until the day and hour above mentioned.

CHAS. B. KING, Provisional Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

GREAT SALE OF THE Entire Retail Stock OF CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 West Madison-st.

UNRESERVED SACRIFICE OF FIRST-CLASS Dry Goods.

Colored Dress Silks, 25 per cent below cost.
Wide Colored Gros Grains, $3.50 quality for $2.00.
Dark Fancy Silks for 60 cts. per yard.
Gray Stripe Spring Silks for 80 cts., worth $1.25.
Bl'k All-Silk Gros Grains for $1.00 per yard.
Handsome Lyons Bl'k Gros Grains for $1.50 per yard.
$2.25 quality Guinet's Bl'k Gros Grain for $1.75.
$3.00 quality Lyons Bl'k Gros Grain for $2.25.
$4.00 quality Lyons Gros Grain for $3.00.
$6.50 quality Lyons Gros Grain for $5.00.
75 cent Japanese Silks for 40 cts.
Bl'k Alpacas from 25 cts. upward, all reduced.
Satteens, Cashmeres, Merinos, and Empress Cloths at great reductions.
Irish and Lyons Poplins, Pongees, and other Silk and Wool Fabrics at a sacrifice.
The centre tables will contain assorted lots of Dress Goods at 18 3-4 and 25 cents; half price.
White Cotton and Wool Domett Flannels, 17 cents.
Heavy White Shaker Flannels, 25 and 35 cents.
Bargains in Waterproof Cloths.
Cassimeres, for men's and boys' wear, 65, 75, and $1.00.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

Heavy Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. up.
Unbleached Table Linens, from 25 cts. up.
Fine Damask Table Linens reduced one-third.
Special bargains in Linen Towels at 12 1-2, 15 and 20 cts.
Good Crashes, 7 1-2 to 10 cts.
11-4 Heavy White Quilts at $1.00.
Marseilles Quilts at $1.00.
Ladies' Patent Merino Hose, 15 cts., the greatest bargain ever offered.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 50 cents each.
Gents' Hosiery and Underwear, very cheap.
Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, 10 cts.
All Cottons and Sheetings below wholesale cost.
Paisley Shawls at half price.
Cloak Velvets at reductions of $6.00 and $7.00 per yard.
Gloves, Ribbons, Ties, and Laces greatly reduced.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO. CARPET WAREHOUSE,

Have removed their entire stocks from CANAL and MONROE-STS, to

121 & 123 STATE-ST.,

NEAR MADISON,

Where, with NEW STORE and FULL STOCK, they will be glad to see their friends. For next THIRTY DAYS we will offer great inducements to purchasers of

CARPETS, BEDDING, CURTAINS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

FOR SALE.

NEW HAMS! NEW HAMS!

We are now prepared to supply the trade with our well-known "Reynolds" brand of

CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

Tender, sweet, and appetizing. Only need a trial to prove their superior qualities. REYNOLDS & ELY, Peoria, Ill.

N. B.—The brand is on every ham.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 91 Madison-st.
THAIN, PAINE & CO., 89 Madison-st.
Banks.
SECOND NATIONAL, s. w. corner Madison and Clark.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 819 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN B. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 267 Wabash-av.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 237 Wabash-av.
Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 81 and 83 South Canal-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 296 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 285 Wabash-av.
Hardware (Wholesale).
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 134 W. Madison.
B. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 127 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 260 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 152 22d-st. and 185 West Madison-st.
Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 53 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.
Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLEY & JENKINS, 273 South Water-st.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 23 N. Desplaines, and 259 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 110 and 112 East Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 72 West Washington-st.
W. O. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 124 and 126 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.
Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.
Pig Iron.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 178 Wabash-av.
Pumps.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 121 and 123 South Water-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.
Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.
Safes.
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 57 State-st.
HERRING'S, 45 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.
S. H. HARRIS, 68 South Canal-st.
Salt.
HARRIS, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.
Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 129 Twenty-second and 190 North Clark-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 234 and 236 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 South Water.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 234 South Water-st.
Stoves.
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 141 East Lake-st.
Tags and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Trunks.
CHAS. T. WILT, 141 State-st. and 138 Wabash-av.
Upholstery.
SHELDON & DAVIS, 15 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 12 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe.
BARR BROS. MFG. CO., 15 North Jefferson-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23.

The local money market continues tight. The long-expected ease, when everybody was to get money without trouble, does not come. There has now been ample time for the interest and dividend disbursements to have all the effect they will in the direction of making money easier. This result has been produced to some extent in the Eastern markets, but not to the degree anticipated, and the conclusion seems unavoidable that the situation this year is different from the usual one at this season. One of the causes of this difference is unquestionably the low prices of Western products received by the farmers, and this in turn is caused by high freights. The reduction to-day of the Bank of England rate of discount to 4 per cent shows, however, that the financial prospect in Europe is improving, and this in turn will have its effect upon the demand for American securities before long.

One of the special local causes of stringency in this market is the fact that the railroads centering in Chicago do not pay their debts for supplies. This applies to nearly all the prominent and old-established companies, who are owing Chicago merchants hundreds of thousands of dollars, while at the same time these companies are sending their money collected for freights off to New York to be used in speculation in stocks.

Currency is still in active demand and exchange at a heavy discount. Sales of New York bills were made to-day at 80c per $1,000 discount

THE NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The railroad speed with which the repeal of the National Bankrupt Law has been put through the House takes everybody by surprise, friends as well as enemies of the law, and elicits from both sides a protest against so summary and off-hand a proceeding, which if repeated in the Senate would seriously unsettle all present business relations between debors and creditors. We have conversed carefully, to-day, with half-a-dozen of the most thoughtful and widely-known merchants and bankers of Chicago on this subject, and find that, while their opinions are more diverse than on almost any other question of financial legislation, they are unanimous in saying that the law should not be repealed at once, if at all.

That the law is open to very serious objections, and is made the means of glaring abuses and swindling, none of them deny. But it is admitted by all that the summary and unqualified repeal of the law would be a serious disaster to business.

The objections to the law as it stands come from both debtors and creditors, to each of which some of its provisions undoubtedly work great injustice: The clause providing for involuntary bankruptcy puts it in the power of any unreasonable and relentless creditor to throw any honest debtor, who may be temporarily embarrassed, into bankruptcy, and thus ruin his business and reputation, simply because he has been unable to pay some note within fourteen days after its maturity. On the other hand, creditors object to the clause which provides for voluntary bankruptcy, on the ground that it enables dishonest men to hold over the heads of their creditors the threat of going into voluntary bankruptcy with all its concomitants of peculations and procrastinations of assignees during the two years allowed them for the settlement of the bankrupt's estate. The provision for voluntary bankruptcy is, therefore, notorious as a means of often compelling creditors in self-defence to compromise on terms that allow the debtor to escape with a very considerable capital "saved," or more plainly, "plundered," from his creditors. There are cases in Chicago of the same individuals having gone into voluntary bankruptcy several times in the last eighteen months. In some of these cases it is believed that this policy has been contemplated long before getting into debt, and has been deliberately adopted as a means of defrauding creditors in case certain wild gambling speculations turned out unfavorably. The motto of this class is, "Heads I win, tails you lose;" but on this point it is questionable if any law, or any absence of law, would make the matter very much better; this class will always manage to swindle creditors to some extent. The general opinion seems to be, however, that the present law prevents dishonest debtors from swindling creditors to as great an extent as they would do without it. The law as it stands makes it to the interest of the insolvent debtor to settle with all creditors at *over 50 cents* on the dollar. If his assets are shown to be less than 50 cents on the dollar of his debts, he can do nothing without the unanimous consent of two-thirds of his creditors, both in the number and in the amount of their debts.

One serious objection to the law is, that an honest debtor who may, on account of some temporary embarrassment, be threatened with bankruptcy proceedings by some unmerciful creditors, *cannot prefer* any creditor who might be willing to advance him money (on security) to tide over his difficulties, or even to pay off his other creditors. Under the present law, a man once tainted with insolvency by his inability to pay one note, is bound to go down; the law prohibits his having any help, which he might get in the ordinary way by giving security for a loan.

From the points given above, it will be seen that there is so much to be said on both sides that the question of a repeal of the law is not one to be decided in the off-hand manner in which the bill has gone through the House. For our own part, we must confess that, after hearing the views of business men, we are convinced that in its present form the law does more harm than good, and that there should certainly be some amendments which are plainly indicated above. The law, however, contains some of the best provisions for both the collection of debts and the protection of debtors that we shall ever get, the objectionable clauses should be eliminated by careful legislation, but the law should not be summarily repealed, as seems possible may be the case if the Senate acts as headlong as the House has done.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	114⅛	114⅝
5-20s of '64	114⅛	115
5-20s of '65	115⅞	116⅛
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅛	114⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	115⅛	115⅛
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	115⅛	115⅝
10-40s	113	113⅛
U. S. 5s (new issue)	113	113⅛
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99⅛ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99⅛ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95@97⅛
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109⅛-110⅛
Gold Exchange	....	113⅛
Gold and Gold Coupons	113⅛	113⅝

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Jan. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

Mohawk st, s of Blackhawk st, e f, 31 44-100x132⅛ ft, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $1,700.

North Halsted st, s w cor of Kinzie st, Lot 1, with buildings, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 64, in Block 2, of e ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $1,800.

West Randolph st, between Ann and May sts, n f, undivided ¼ of 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $4,800.

North Dearborn st, 391 ft n of Division st, e f, 25x128 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $6,000.

Same as the above, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $6,000.

Bonney st, 200 ft n of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 100x125 ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $1,600.

Mowry st, n e cor of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 50 6-10 x125 ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $700.

Ogden av, 106 ft, s w of Leavitt st, s e f, 25x83 ft, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $800.

East ½ of Lots 21 and 22 of Sub-Lot 1, of Stinson's a part of Lot 6, in Block 25, in Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $700.

Clayton st, 130 6-10 ft, w of John st, s f, 25x84 8-10 ft, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $1,100.

Mitchell st, 200 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,100.

Michigan av, bet Madison and Monroe sts, e f, 40x 165 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $33,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,371	1,848	3,980	2,393
Wheat, bu	29,460	4,945	12,061	....
Corn, bu	122,200	86,975	11,806	23,209
Oats, bu	36,880	17,880	32,164	24,051
Rye, bu	2,880	1,589	....	1,186
Barley, bu	13,200	5,396	5,853	3,742
Grass Seed, lbs	52,625	138,680	71,158	38,961
Flax Seed, lbs	32,124	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	....	21,310	....	18,909
Cured Meats, lbs	314,858	78,620	1819,247	1189,254
Beef, brls	18	65	92	....
Pork, brls	66	440	377	433
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	202,410	1019,979	607,089
Tallow, lbs	70[illegible]	24,470	42,400	....
Butter, lbs	54,[illegible]	29,669	25,250	4,973
Dressed Hogs, No	4,167	2,654	3,178	3,349
Live Hogs, No	22,722	13,191	3,582	2,844
Cattle, No	2,628	1,940	1,402	222
Sheep, No	2,361	1,930	706	....
Hides, lbs	168,623	137,390	69,800	6,430
Highwines, brls	230	336	480	275
Wool, lbs	10,790	28,840	117,940	11,460
Potatoes, bu	1,419	....	22	....
Lumber, m ft	293	519	295	381
Shingles, m	....	290	98	195
Lath, m	60	....	6	10
Salt, brls	79	....	820	811

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 6,431 bu wheat, 1,965 bu corn, 736 bu oats, 513 bu rye, 11,061 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 72 cars wheat, 354 cars corn, 38 cars oats, 9 cars rye, 20 cars barley. Total, 493 cars, or 200,000 bu.

The death of Granville Kimball was announced on 'Change to-day, and appropriate resolutions adopted in respect to the memory of the deceased, who was an old and highly-respected member of our Board of Trade.

The subject of barley inspection, to which we referred this morning, was the occasion of a good deal of comment on 'Change, to-day, but the thing seemed to be generally taken as a matter of course.

The driving snow-storm of this morning was generally supposed to be simply a local visitation, and hence had little effect on the markets; but it seems to have been an extensive one, the general condition extending from Cheyenne to Toledo, and some distance southward from the line joining those two points. In that case, we may expect a material interruption to traffic, as well as to travel.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were all firm to-day, and tending upwards, with the single exception of wheat, which was lower, but without dulness. The general inclination was to activity, and the indications are that we would have an active legitimate trade if it were not for the transportation difficulty. The people East want our produce, and would buy it if there were any reasonable hope of getting hold of it. At present there are vast quantities of provisions, and a considerable amount of grain here awaiting shipment, and further purchases would only add to the pressure for cars.

Groceries were moving on a liberal scale, at substantially yesterday's prices, though staple goods generally were being held with increased firmness. Coffees are still the subject of an active speculative inquiry, and the tendency of prices is still unmistakably in an upward direction. Sugars, syrups, and rice were also firm, and the last-mentioned article was nominally a shade higher. The dry goods market was dull, and prices underwent no appreciable change. Staple cottons and woollens remain firm, the only weakness evinced being in unseasonable fabrics. No changes were developed in connection with the butter, bagging, cheese, canned goods, and dried fruit markets, a moderate amount of trading being done at about yesterday's rates. Hay was a shade firmer, owing to the light receipts. Hides and leather were firm. In the oil market there were few new features, and none of importance. Carbon continues weak and unsettled, but for other goods in the list the quoted prices were well sustained. Building materials, lumber, and nails were quiet and unchanged. Trade in metals and tinners' stock continues light, and prices for copper and sheet zinc have been reduced; a disposition to realize and the general quietness of the market being the principal causes. Tin is unchanged. Iron was in moderate demand and steady. The wool and broom corn markets were without essential change. Hops were quiet and firm. Seeds were less active than yesterday, but firm at $3.00@3.50 for timothy, and clover was higher, owing to moderate offerings; choice sold at $3.35@3.40. The street markets were generally quiet to-day, the storm interfering with trade. Chickens and turkeys were scarce and firm. Game was quiet and steady at yesterday's prices. Potatoes and green fruits were in moderate request.

Highwines were active and firmer, at yesterday's selling price. A total of 400 brls changed hands, at 88c per gallon. New York was quoted stronger, at 93½@94c, and Chicago closed strong, in sympathy, with none offering.

Dressed hogs were again in active shipping request, and averaged fully 5c per 100 lbs higher, especially on light, straight lots of which sold at $4.70@4.75. Heavy sold chiefly at $4.50; a few small lots, or those not in prime condition, selling below that figure. Sales were reported of 245 head at $4.70; 75 at $4.65; 2,143 at $4.50; 350 at $4.45; 15 at $4.40; 481, dividing on 200 lbs, at $4.50@4.75. Total, 2,309 head. Also, 500 heavy, seller to Feb. 20, at $4.50.

Provisions were moderately active, and again stronger, in sympathy with an advance in the price of hogs. Mess pork was 10@15c per brl, and lard 10c per 100 lbs higher, both being in fair speculative demand, principally for March delivery. Meats were generally held higher, and advanced ⅛c on some descriptions, but were not relatively so strong, on account of the difficulty of sending them away. Yet there was a moderate speculative demand for meats from parties who are willing to hold them here for a while, believing that they will prove to be good property at present quotations. There are comparatively few meats offered, as most of that now here has been sold to foreign account as fast as made, so that, though our packing-houses are full, there is not much on sale. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $12.00@12.05; do seller February, $12.15@12.20; do seller March, $12.35@12.40; do seller April, $12.60@12.65; prime mess, $11.00; extra prime, $9.00@9.25. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.35@7.40; do seller February, $7.45@7.50; do seller March, $7.65@7.67½; do seller April, $7.85@7.90. Green hams at 8⅝c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅝c for 16-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides, 5⅛@5¼c; do short ribs, 5⅜@5½c; do short clear, 5⅝@5¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 4c for shoulders; 5⅛@6c for short ribs, and 6⅛@6¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4¼c. English meats for delivery in January, 6c for Cumberlands; 6¼c for short ribs or long clear; 6½c for short clear; 8½@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5¼c for shoulders, 7⅝c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $12.00; 250 brls do seller March at $12.40; 500 brls do at $12.35; 500 brls do (last evening) at $5.27½; 500 tcs lard at $7.37½; 250 tcs do at $7.35; 750 tcs do seller March at $7.35; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4c; 40,000 lbs do (dressed hogs) at 3½c; 20,000 lbs do at 4½c boxed; 80,000 lbs green shoulders at 3⅝c; 60,000 lbs do at 3⅝c; 60,000 lbs green rough sides at 5½c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 6½c boxed; 20,000 lbs short clear at 6¾c; 500 boxes long and short clear, seller last half of February, at 6¼c; 500 pcs green hams (18 lbs), at 7½c; 350 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs), seller February, at 9c; 50 boxes long cut hams at 9c; 25 brls pigs' tongues at $7.25; 99 tcs choice white grease at 6½c; 62 tcs yellow do at 5⅜c; 4 brls country tallow at 7½c.

Flour was quiet but firm. New York was again quoted scarce and strong, and there were believed to be several shipping orders here; but buyers held off in view of the snow storm, and the easier feeling in wheat, which they thought might lead to a decline in flour by the time the railroads are ready to carry the property away. Holders were strong in their views; they say stocks are so tight that there is very little on sale at any price. Bran was strong at the recent advance. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls seconds at $6.75; 600 brls spring extras (Oriental) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.62½; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls superfines at $4.60; 20 brls buckwheat at $7.50; 80 brls do at $7.00; 40 brls at $6.87½ (on track). Total, 1,440 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.00, delivered; 10 tons middlings at $14.00, delivered.

Wheat was active, and rather weak, though comparatively steady, at ¼c below the average of yesterday, and about the same as at the close last evening. The market was depressed early by heavy offerings, as numerous operators thought the occurrence of the snow storm would put up prices, and make it a good time to sell. There were so many of that way of thinking that a decline of 1c ensued speedily, and the market then rallied, in the face of advices of dulness, and a downward tendency in Liverpool and London. New York was quoted firm but quiet. The general tendency of the wheat circle in this city has been bearish recently, chiefly owing to the expectation of heavy receipts; as advices from the country state that the farmers have carried in large quantities of wheat to the station, which will be sent here as soon as the cars can be procured wherewith to move the grain. In contrast to this, the feeling East is decidedly bullish, and numerous buying orders are received almost daily from parties in Ohio, Indiana, and other States down to the sea shore, who have full confidence that wheat is cheap at present prices. This makes the market an active one, and buyers and sellers are both free, the former acting on the strength of general statistics, while the latter operate with an eye to big receipts and a tight money market. There was a fair movement in car lots to-day, but the demand fell off as soon as it was seen that the snow storm had set in earnestly, promising to give a deep fall. Seller February opened at $1.26, fell rapidly to $1.25, advanced to $1.25⅝, receded to $1.25¼, and closed firm at $1.25⅝. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.24½@1.25¼, closing at $1.24⅝. Seller March sold at $1.27½@1.28¼, closing at $1.27⅝. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.31@1.32. No. 3 spring closed steady at $1.11¾; it sold at $1.12¾ seller February, and $1.12¾ seller last half February. Rejected do closed dull. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25; 5,000 bu do at $1.24⅞; 39,800 bu do at $1.24⅝; 7,400 bu do at $1.24½; 8,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12; 6,400 bu do at $1.11¾; 4,400 bu do at $1.11½; 400 bu rejected at $1.00; 800 bu do at 99c. Total, 73,000 bu.

Corn was active and strong, at an advance of ⅛c on yesterday's prices, under a rather urgent demand, in the face of larger receipts. The inquiry was, of course, almost entirely speculative, but it was so strong for options that the cash corn was all easily disposed of to parties who bought January and sold February. The continued weakness in corn, extending over a period of several weeks, has induced many to sell short, as if they thought it would never cease to drop, and a considerable advance would bring many of them up on the round turn. Several of these filled in to-day, on the first indication of further strength, making a fair profit, while others concluded to wait. The present weather does not indicate big receipts for a while yet. Seller February opened at 31⅛c, advanced to 31⅜c, declined to 31c, when the inspection list was posted, and closed firm at 31@31⅛c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 30¾@31c; seller March at 31⅞@32⅛c; seller May at 36⅛@36⅝c, and seller June at 37⅛@37⅝c, all closing with the inside bid. Rejected was steady at 27½c. Cash sales were reported of 96,600 bu No. 2 at 31c; 105,000 bu do at 30⅞c; 15,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 15,200 bu rejected at 27½c; 1,600 bu ear at 34c delivered; 400 bu do at 34c on track. Total, 233,800 bu.

Oats were more active, and averaged about ⅛c higher, the greatest firmness being in cash lots, for which there was some little competition between local buyers; car lots of No. 2 sold at 25⅝@25⅝c; and seller the month at 25⅝@25½c. Seller February sold at 25⅝@25⅞c, seller March at 26⅛c, seller April at 26⅝@27c, and seller May at 30c; all closed firm. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 25⅝c; 2,200 bu do at 25½c; 6,000 bu do at 25⅝c; 1,800 bu rejected at 22⅝c; 1,800 bu do at 22½c; 1,200 bu by sample at 28c on track. Total, 23,400 bu.

Rye was firm but quiet, at the range of yesterday, with almost none offering. Cash sales were restricted to 800 bu No. 2 (strictly fresh receipts) at 68½c, and 1,200 bu do at 68c. Barley was quiet and irregular. No. 2 was stronger than at the close yesterday, with 75c bid and 76c asked all through the session. Seller February sold at 75@76c, closing at 75½c bid. Seller March sold at 78c. No. 3 was slow at 62@63c in other houses than Rock Island; the receipts in that house being unsalable, owing to rumors that most of it has been raised from rejected. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 76c; 2,000 bu do at 75c; 400 bu No. 3 at 53c; 3,200 bu do at 62c; 800 bu rejected at 53c; 2,400 bu do at 52c; 400 bu by sample at 70c on track. Total, 10,800 bu.

The figures below show the aggregate receipts and shipments of flour and grain at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Duluth for the year 1872:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	5,190,877	6,005,331
Wheat, bu	40,627,151	31,999,919
Corn	72,962,105	70,096,837
Oats	25,512,791	21,913,412
Barley	8,097,001	6,163,974
Rye	1,714,223	1,217,670
Total	148,913,271	134,431,803
Flour reduced to wheat	25,954,385	30,026,655
Grand total	174,867,656	161,458,428

Our own total of receipts during the year, were 88,426,842 bu; they constitute a little more then half the above total.

Castle Bros. report the arrival of the Pacific Mail Steamship Colorado, at San Francisco, on the 15th, with 8,498 packages of tea; of which 1,896 are coming to Chicago, and 2,249 goes to New York.

CHEESE.

A review of the cheese trade of the United States for the year 1872, published in the New York *Daily Bulletin* of Jan. 21, contains information that cannot but prove interesting, not only to dairymen but to the general public. The season has been a profitable one, both as regards production and the prices realized, and the dairy interests of the county are apparently in a highly-prosperous condition. Although there has been a large increase in the number of factories, there has been a corresponding increase in the export demand, so that instead of lower prices as was generally anticipated the market has averaged higher than last season. The amount of cheese exported to Great Britain from the port of New York during the season of 1872 reched 78,005,760 lbs—an increase of 9,273,240 lbs as compared with the previous season. At the same time the home trade has been good, the increase in the home consumption during the year being estimated at 33,500 boxes. The total stock of cheese in the United States on the first of the year is estimated at 532,125 boxes.

The exports of cheese for a series of fiscal years were as follows:

Year ending June 30.	Quantity pounds.	Year ending June 30.	Quantity pounds.
1860	15,515,799	1867	52,352,127
1861	32,361,428	1868	51,997,299
1862	34,052,678	1869	39,960,367
1863	42,045,054	1870	57,296,323
1864	47,751,329	1871	63,698,867
1865	53,089,468	1872	66,204,025
1866	36,411,985		

WOOL.

The Springfield *Republican* says:

The holders of wool have brought the manufacturers to terms, and the trade is quite active now at the advance prices. The statistics of the staple for 1872 show that the American clip amounted to 160,000,000 pounds, or 14,000,000 more than in 1871 and 3,000,000 less than in 1870. The importations rose to 98,305,681 pounds, an unprecedented amount, 20,000,000 in excess of 1871 and 70,000,000 in excess of 1870. The present stock in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York are about 2,000,000 in excess of those at the same time last year. Of the entire stock, 154,000,000 pounds were used in domestic woollens, 19,000,000 in shoddy, 5,000,000 in hosiery, 13,000,000 in worsted and 25,000,000 in carpets. Prices are now a trifle lower than in January, 1872, but a great improvement on those of last fall.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and ⅛@⅜c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.25@1.25⅛ seller February, and $1.27⅝@1.27⅜ seller March, both options closing at the inside. Corn was moderately active and firmer, selling at 31@31⅛c seller the month, 31⅛@31⅜c seller February, and 32c seller March. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady, at $1.76@1.82 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Dealers continue to receive small orders for the better qualities of corn. The other grades are dull and nominal. Choice green hurl is very scarce. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—There is a good call for beans among local dealers. The offerings are moderate, and the choicest grades are firm. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.75; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.50@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hilsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 28x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x36 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
32x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	33.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this staple to-day. Shippers were making some inquires, but their purchases were few, and the local demand was also light—owing chiefly to the disagreeable character of the weather. Prices underwent no change, ruling steady as follows: Good to choice roll, 17@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 22@25c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 7@15c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and firm. Orders are coming in very sparingly, but there is every prospect of a good trade by and by, and dealers remain firm in their views at full price. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Business was again reported fair and the market continues firm for nearly all articles in the list, the only notable exception being peaches, which are in large supply and weak. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.05
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.) pts	3.75@ 4.00

CHEESE—Continues dull, and, aside from prime factory, the market is weak. In New York, prices have recently advanced, which makes holders of fine goods a trifle firmer in their views. We quote: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—There was nothing new to note in connection with the coal market. Fair activity characterized the demand both for anthracite and bituminous varieties, and the quotations were fully sustained: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—The average demand prevailed, with abundant offerings. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 3 cars pork barrels at $1.25.

EGGS—Were in fair demand. Strictly fresh are rather scarce, and consequently firmer, quotable at 29@31c. Pickled are steady at 21@25c. Sales include 900 doz at 31c; 1,100 doz at 30c; 40 brls pickled at 25c; 53 brls at 24c; 30 cases at 23c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet and steady at the annexed scale of prices: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—The demand exhibits gradual improvement, and the general market now seems to be in a good, healthy condition. Stocks are moderate. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A limited amount of trading was done in this department of the market at about former rates: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 21@22c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—Was quiet, and without quotable change. Prairie chickens at $3.00@3.25; quail at $1.00@1.25; venison, 14c for saddles, carcass, 7@8c; buffalo, 4@6c; antelope, 14@15c. Sales include 5 doz choice prairie chickens at $3.12½c; 5 doz do at $3.25; 58 doz do at $3.00; 10 doz quail at $1.25; 60 doz at $1.10; 50 saddles of venison at 14c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate request and steady. Sales of apples were restricted to small lots on local account. We continue to quote: Apples at $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $6.00; Louisiana do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $7.00@8.00 per box.

GROCERIES—In the grocery market a liberal business was transacted, and with the exception of one or two minor articles, everything was firmly held. Coffees continue exceedingly firm, and will probably undergo a further advance, as the upward movement here has reached only about 1c, while in New York an advance of 1½@2c has been established within the past half dozen days. Sugars and syrups are more firmly held than at the commencement of the week, but no immediate advance is looked for. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25c; fancy Rio, 23⅞@24½c; choice do, 23⅛@23½c; prime Rio, 23@23½c; good do, 22@22½c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 23⅛@23⅝c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24⅞c; do, prime, 23⅛@23⅝c; Maricaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8⅞c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14⅝c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13⅛@13⅝c; A, standard, 12⅛@12½c; do No. 2, 12⅛@12⅜c; B, 12@12⅛c; extra C, 11⅞@12c; C, No. 2, 11⅜@11⅝c; yellow C, 11⅛@11½c; choice brown, 11@11⅛c; prime do, 10⅜@11c; fair do, 10⅛@10⅜c; choice molasses sugar, 10⅛@11c; fair do, 9@9⅜c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11⅛c; do prime, 10⅜@11c; do fair, 9⅛@10c; do common, 8@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 25@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6⅞c; German mottled, 7½@7⅛c; Golden West, 6⅝@6⅞c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅜c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅜c; brown Windsor, 4½@4⅞c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅞c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5⅛@6c.

HAY—The arrivals of loose hay on wagon were very meagre to-day, in consequence of the storm, and the few loads offered commanded an advance on the former rates. Pressed descriptions were inactive and nominally unchanged. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK,—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue fairly active with prices steady and uniform. Following are the quotations: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—The market was quiet and firm. The receipts are light, and consist chiefly of inferior grades. Foreign are offered here in limited quantities. We again quote: Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 45@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

HONEY—Was quiet and steady. The supply of comb is light, but ample for present necessities. Strained is plenty and dull. We quote: Choice white comb at 28@32c; medium grades at 20@25c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@18c.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no change to note in connection with this market. Trade is quiet, and rates are without important change, as follows:

Flat iron	4	8-10@ 5		rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light bands	5	@ 6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 6	5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6¾	@ 7¼		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½		rates
Russia iron		20c		⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		⅌ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		⅌ lb
American tool steel	17	@18c		⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20		rates
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c		⅌ lb

LEATHER—Remains firm. The demand, already fairly active, is still improving, and a buoyant tone pervades the market both for domestic and imported stock. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The demand for lumber continues light, and mostly on local account. Prices are without important change, as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Sheet zinc and copper bottoms have declined slightly, on account of the general dullness of trade, and a disposition to realize on the part of dealers. Tin is unchanged, and the Eastern markets are reported firm and advancing. We again quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote at $5.50 rates net as a basis: 10d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—Were inactive. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00

OILS—Carbon continues weak and unsettled, and is now quoted at 23c. Lard oil is firm, as are also linseed, turpentine, and whale. The following quotations are furnished: Carbon, 23c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 74c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 25c; naphtha, common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—In this market there was nothing new to note. There is an absence of anything resembling activity, and for the present the quoted prices are nominal, at best. We repeat our list as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palacecar colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POTATOES—Were in moderate request. There is a fair supply in store and prices are steady at 70@85c; car lots are quotable at 65@70. Sales include 280 bu choice peachblows at 80@85c; 360 bu at 65@75c.

POULTRY—The offerings are very light, and choice chickens and turkeys met with a fair inquiry and are quite firm. We quote: Turkeys, 10@13c; chickens, $3.00@4.50; geese $6.00@10.00. Sales include 1,000 lbs choice turkeys at 12½@13c; 3,200 lbs at 12c; 800 lbs at 10@11c; 600 lbs at 8c; 35 doz fancy chickens at $4.25@4.50; 40 doz good at $4.00; 30 doz at $3.50@3.75; 18 doz at $3.00; 4 doz geese at $10.00; 6 doz at $6.00@8.00; 3 doz ducks at $4.00.

SEEDS—Timothy was more quiet than yesterday, but firm, at $2.75@3.50. Clover was in better demand and stronger, owing to light offerings. Sales were made at $5.12½@5.40 for ordinary, and $5.70 for mammoth. Millet sold at 75c; Hungarian is quotable at 90c@$1.00, and flax at $1.70@1.75. Sales include 45 bags choice timothy at $3.50; 57 sacks do at $3.45; 105 bags at $3.40; 102 bags, yesterday p. m., at $3.30; 18 bags at $3.20; 15 bags poor at $2.75; 80 bags choice clover at $5.40; 22 bags at $5.35; 10 bags at $5.25; 47 bags fair at $5.12½; 35 bags prime mammoth at $5.70; 10 bags millet at 75c.

SALT—Was in light demand, at the annexed range of prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.20; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $2.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The inquiry continues light. The following are the prices current:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

TEAS—Remain firm under a continued good demand, at the annexed prices: Hyson, 50@55c; good common to fair, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—No change was visible in this market. The demand continues steadily fair, and the prices given below are fully sustained:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Was dull at the following quotations: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.50, delivered.

WOOL—The demand continues moderate but steadier, and a good deal of wool is being sent forward in answer to orders. Stocks are light, but the receipts are rather more liberal than a week ago. It is thought that there is a good deal of wool yet to be marketed, which has been held back in anticipation of higher prices. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	58@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	42@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,116	23,667	990
Tuesday	1,625	23,021	2,168
Wednesday	1,600	22,000	2,000
Thursday	1,000	15,000	1,000
Total	6,341	83,688	6,158

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,575	4,587	1,528
Tuesday	859	5,283	1,488
Wednesday	....	....	....
Total	2,434	9,870	3,016

The severe snow-storm, which set in this morning and continued throughout the day, seriously interfered with operations at the Stock Yards. Trains were all late, while some that were due early in the morning did not arrive until afternoon, hence the supply of stock on sale at the opening of trade was meagre, and prices were generally firmer in consequence, though, aside from an advance of 5c in hogs, there was no quotable change. The "dummies" made their early trips, but before noon they were withdrawn, and operators at the yards were left to find their way home as best they could. The storm will, of course, cause a diminished supply during the remaining days of the week, and the impression seemed to prevail that higher prices would obtain. This will undoubtedly be the case so far as hogs are concerned, but values of cattle and sheep are not so likely to be affected, as the interruption to traffic over the roads leading eastward from here will restrict the demand mainly to supplying the wants of the city retail trade.

CATTLE—The fresh receipts were estimated at 1,000 head, though should all the stock trains that were due succeed in reaching the yards the supply would considerably exceed this estimate. There was a good demand for butchers' stuff, to supply local wants, but aside from this there was very little inquiry, the uncertainty of getting the stock through to the East, if purchased, tending to curtail operations on the part of shippers. A few of the best droves were, however, taken, and at very full prices, $5.25@6.00 being paid for good to choice steers of from 1,200 to 1,450 lbs average. City butchers bought a liberal number of cows and fair fleshy steers at $2.50@4.00 for the former, and at $4.00@4.50 for the latter. A few lots of stockers were also disposed of, and the prices realized were generally satisfactory.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$3.15@6.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

HOGS—The number of hogs in the sale pens at the opening of trade, this morning, was small, owing to the detention of trains by the snow-drifts; hence the market was somewhat excited, as there was a good attendance of buyers and an active demand. Holders asked 10c advance on yesterday's prices, but finally compromised on 5c, and at this advance the offerings were readily absorbed, sales making at $3.75@3.85 for common; at $3.90@3.95 for medium to good grades, and at $4.00@4.10 for choice to extra. One of the effects of the snow-storm of to-day will be to reduce the receipts of hogs, and the present tendency of prices seems to be in an upward direction, though whether or not the advance shall prove permanent, of course depends upon subsequent receipts. We note the following

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
46	321	$4.00	100	292	$3.90	72	181	$4.00
26	191	3.90	301	309	3.87½	43	400	4.00
44	408	4.00	149	339	3.92½	74	336	3.85
50	314	4.00	33	229	3.80	32	284	3.90
102	326	3.90	19	342	3.90	62	246	3.70
43	293	3.80	55	275	3.85	46	375	4.00
147	304	3.95	60	212	4.00	47	302	3.90
44	353	4.00	45	340	4.00	43	305	4.10
56	285	3.90	39	389	4.10	54	267	3.90
51	272	3.90	134	206	4.00	58	214	3.90
48	371	3.95	150	320	4.00	55	275	3.90
63	230	4.00	55	299	3.95			

SHEEP—Trading in this class of stock was on a limited scale, and values underwent no material change. We quote at 3.50@5.75 for poor to choice. Extra command $5.90@6.25.

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PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10, 1873.

Proposals will be received until the 1st of February next, at Camden Station, Baltimore, Defiance, O., and Laporte, Ind., for the GRADUATION, MASONRY, and CROSS-TIES of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway, from Defiance, O., to Walkerton Station, Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, 150 sections of one mile each. Plans, profiles, and specifications can be seen at Defiance for the line between Defiance and Syracuse, 73 miles, and at Laporte for the line between Syracuse and Walkerton, 47 miles.

Proposals for Cross-ties will state the price for each kind of timber, and number of each kind proposed for.

Payments monthly in cash, retaining 20 per cent as security for completion.

The Company retains the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES L. RANDOLPH,
Chief Engineer Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company, for the purpose of choosing a new Board of Directors, at the office of the Company, No. 127 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on the last Tuesday of January, 1873 (Jan. 28), at 12 o'clock, m. Subscribers to the stock are entitled to certificates of stock at the rate of one share for every $10 of money paid.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 24, 1872.

D. A. GAGE, President.

J. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., Secretary.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*§5:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 153 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†9:00 p. m.	*§6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered on the 18th day of January, 1873, the undersigned, Receiver of the said corporation, has levied and made an assessment of twenty dollars per share on all the stock of said Company, payable fifteen dollars per share in cash, and the balance subject to future call, if needed.

Stockholders will please pay the amount at once to GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver, Room 12, Central Union Block.

LACES! LACES!

IMPORTANT TO LADIES! The subscriber offers his stock of REAL LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, SASHES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, GUIPURE and THREAD TRIMMING LACES, also made-up VALENCIENNES DRESSES, &c., &c., of the newest styles, at reasonable prices. Or, will exchange for CAST-OFF CLOTHING, CARPETS, &c. Ladies attended at their residences by addressing through the post to M. S. COHEN, Hess House, 127 Third-av.

VINEGAR MAKERS.

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VIENNA.

Her Political Organization.

How Her City Fathers Are Elected---Her Police Department.

Manner of Sweeping the Streets---Public and Charitable Institutions, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Dec. 20, 1872.

In my last, I gave you a brief description of Vienna's geographical position and municipal subdivision. I will now proceed to tell you something of her political organization, municipal elections, executive officers, and sundry other matters that may be of interest to some of your readers who intend coming here during the approaching World's Fair.

VIENNA'S POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

As I stated on a former occasion, the whole city of Vienna—the present circumference of which would be about twenty miles, without counting in the numerous suburbs, called *Vororte*—is subdivided into nine Circuits, or Districts (*Bezirke*). Each one of these Circuits is governed by a Board of Trustees, called *Bezirksausschuss*, and a *Bezirksborstand*, or President of the Circuit. This President and Board possess, to a very great extent, Executive powers in all matters pertaining to their respective Circuits, independent of the City Government, although, in most cases, they are considered as the deputed Executive officers of the Commune. Each Circuit has within its own limits a *Gemeindehaus* (Town-House). These are generally substantial and finely-built structures, containing in them the offices of the several members of the Board of Trustees of the *Bezirksborstand*, Justice of the Peace for that particular Circuit; also the rooms for the city police, firemen and engines set apart for that Circuit; and all business, whether in connection with the streets, water or gas-pipes, of that particular Circuit, or with individuals living under its jurisdiction, has to pass through some branch of this Town-House, no matter whence it may come.

THE GENERAL CITY GOVERNMENT

of Vienna is represented by a Board of Aldermen called *Gemeinderath*, and a Mayor (*Burgermeister*), who is elected, not by the people direct, but by the Board of Aldermen. This Board has power, under the statutes of the State, to enact ordinances, pass orders in regard to assessments and taxes, and regulate the affairs of the Commune. The Mayor is the presiding officer of the Board, and, as with us, possesses the veto power on ordinances, but not on resolutions.

THE CITY FATHERS

of the Commune of Vienna are elected according to the old law of 1849, which were, in those days of infancy of Austrian Liberalism, considered good enough. But now, the progressive ideas of the Vienna people, and their yearning for a larger scope of political activity, causes them to be dissatisfied with those old electoral laws. By the present electoral law, the City Fathers are elected by each Circuit, according to its population. A very high census is taken as the basis. The vote is not cast direct by the people, nor is every resident, no matter how old a one he may be, entitled to vote for municipal officers. Only the so-called Electors (*Wahler*) may vote, and this is the way it is done. Each and every Elector belongs to a certain Electoral body (*Wahlkorper*), according to his standing and the class he belongs to. The amount of taxes an Elector pays determines to which electoral body he does belong. There are three of these latter. The landlord, or house-owner, who pays hundreds of florins of annual taxes into the Treasury, belongs to an electoral body that, in proportion to its numbers, is entitled to more votes than the one that is made up of electors whose annual taxes amount to only 10 florins. It is thus that the rich and the taxe-payers are more numerously represented than the poorer classes. As to the laboring classes, they have no vote at all, for very few of them pay an annual tax of 10 florins, and that is the minimum amount that entitles one to be an elector. Only about two weeks ago, the Liberal portion of the City Council made an effort to have the *Nieder Oesterreichische Landtag* (the Legislature of Lower Austria) abrogate this old law, and replace it by a more liberal one, whereby the census should be made lower, and the minimum standard of taxes reduced to 5 florins instead of 10, and the three distinct electoral bodies united into one,—thus making the elections more popular, and having the poorer classes, such as mechanics and laborers, also represented in the City Council. The change was, however, opposed very strongly, by the Government, as well as the Right, or Conservative party. The Mayor himself, although instructed by the majority of the City Council to further the passage of the new measure, strongly opposed it in the *Landtag*, of which he is a member from the city while being Mayor. Such a thing is not an unusual occurrence in Austria. Often men will hold several different offices, each one of which may be clashing against the interests of the others. The Vienna people see now the evil effects of this custom, and are clamorous for the immediate resignation of the Mayor as their Chief Magistrate, charging him with treason against the Commune. The party of the Left and the Extreme Left, who constitute the majority of the Council, threaten to resign in a body if the Mayor refuses to lay down his Mayoralty. The excitement is running pretty high. The electors hold nightly meetings, and it may be possible that the Mayor will have to give way to the popular clamor. Meanwhile, the Government has given to the Commune, as a quieting sop, the passage of a law whereby Vienna's representation in the State Legislature is increased, and whereby she is enabled to effect a new loan of 63,000,000 of florins for city purposes.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

of the Commune are called the *Magistrat*. It consists of the Mayor, who is its presiding officer, and the heads of the various sections, or departments. The heads of the various departments are called *Sectionsrathe*. The *Sectionsrath* is the Chairman of the Committee to whom all business connected or belonging to his department is, in the Common Council, referred. There are no Board of Public Works, Water and Gas Commissioners; but the Chairman of each Committee is the Executive officer of a particular department. He has an office in the City Hall, has assistants and clerks, and draws a fixed salary; while the mere City Father has to give his services, as in the United States, for nothing, and is roundly abused for it in the bargain. The *Magistrat* initiates measures, but the Common Council has to pass its ordinances and laws before they are carried into execution. The *Magistrat*, however has power to appoint all necessary city officers, such as architects, civil engineers, street superintendents and sweepers, chimney-sweeps, firemen, and fire-engineers, etc.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,

which stands under a separate Police Directorship, is very efficient. The men, as a class, are intelligent-looking, most of them having been military service. Though not as tall a set as the New York Broadway police, they are a great deal more polite and accommodating, and do not confine their kindly offices to ladies alone, but distribute them freely to all who may need them. They are very poorly paid. The rank and file receive about a florin (50 cents) a day. The uniform—which consists of a dark green frock-coat and pantaloons, trimmed with stripes of red cloth—is furnished them. They carry side-swords, but no revolvers, except the mounted men, who do duty at the crossings of the much-frequented streets. This mounted *Gendarme* will take his position right in the middle of the street, and sometimes for several hours he will stand there, like an equestrian statue, without himself or horse moving a muscle. His chief watch is to prevent heavily-laden teams from entering any of the streets intended only for light vehicles. The heavy traffic has to be done on the so-called *Lasten-strasse* (Freight street), that surrounds the whole city, and leads to the various freight-depots. It is thus that a stranger, who only walks or drives about the *Ringstrasse*, or the other streets of Vienna, and knows nothing of the *Lasten-strasse*, sees but very little of the business and traffic of the city. The Vienna policeman is, as I said, very polite; and, if you, a stranger, have lost your way, or wish to find a certain street or number, all you have to do is to go to the nearest policeman on the corner, and he is bound to give you the information, provided it is to be found within the pearly-bound address-book which he draws out of his side-pocket.

THE POLICE DIRECTORY OFFICE.

By this is meant, not the office of the Police Directors, but the office where a person may go at any time during the day, and find out the whereabouts of any person or persons he may seek, and whose address he cannot find in the City Directory. This institution is well worthy of imitation in our large cities at home. Its working is, as I will briefly illustrate, as follows: Every stranger who arrives in Vienna finds his name recorded in the books of this Police Directory twenty-four hours after his arrival. This is done either by means of the hotel-keeper, if he lodges in a hotel, or else by his landlord, if he takes private lodgings. Every landlord, or person subletting apartments, is bound to report, by a so-called *Meldezettel* (card of announcement), the arrival of any new lodger. This card of announcement contains the lodger's name, age, religion, and his last place of abode, whether that was in the city or elsewhere. Now, this may look a little like espionage and somewhat arbitrary, but just see how it works: For instance, you come during the Exposition to Vienna. You know that a good many of your friends must be there, but can't tell where. You simply go to the Police Directory Office. Give in, on a slip of paper, the names of those you seek, and a few minutes afterward the sought-for information is handed out to you through a little window, and you are sure to find your friends, unless they have already left the city.

THE SWEEPING AND SPRINKLING

of Vienna is done partly by the city, and partly by the State, through its representative, the *Statthalterei*, or Governorship of Lower Austria. This arises from the fact that many streets are owned both by the city and the State. I could never account for this mixed proprietorship, unless it was that the Imperial Government wished to retain certain vested rights, even in the streets. This common proprietorship is, though, a great obstacle in the way of sweeping those streets as they should be for, while the city will have its side of the street swept even twice a day in a thorough manner, the Arrar (as the State is designated), will not sweep its side even once in two days. The city employs about 800 men, at salaries varying from 1 florin to 1¼ florins a day, to do the sweeping. Some of the more prominent streets are swept twice a day, morning and afternoon, while others are swept but once a day, or once in three or four days, according to location. The *Ringstrasse*, where the Common Council holds its session, is being constantly swept; not so, however, the streets in the distant suburbs, where the watchful eye of the *Magistrat* does not reach. The sweeping, as I have stated, is done by hand-labor (only two Belgian machines are used on the *Ringstrasse*), and during the day, which fact causes a great deal of dust, and consequent annoyance, to those who have to be in the street. The Vienna laborer, unlike his Parisian brother, is averse to night work. It costs the city more than a million of florins to keep its part of the streets clean.

The sprinkling is done by means of a wagon having a big hogshead on it, to which is attached a hose culminating in a tin sprinkler. A man walks behind the cart, holding, by means of a rope, the hose in the hand, and swinging it to and fro, so as to spurt the water from sidewalk to sidewalk, on some of the narrower street. This they consider an improvement over the old method of sprinkling-carts. Let the uninitiated, however, beware of coming within ten yards of those improved sprinklers, if they do not wish to be soaked through to the skin. The man with hose in his hand fires away to the right and left of him, entirely oblivious to those who have to pass him on either side of the sidewalk.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

are many in number. I have no space to enumerate them all here. They have splendid Asylums for the blind, deaf and dumb; a House of Refuge for indigent old citizens; while another immense institution of the same kind takes in the indigent of all classes, whether citizens or not. The Foundling House, and the Lying-in Hospital are also great institutions, and are largely patronized and supported by the State. Not less noteworthy is the *Kribbe*, a day home for small children where parents are unable to take care of them during the day while out at work. In the morning, when the laboring-woman and mother goes to her work, she leaves her suckling or baby at the *Kribbe*, where, for the nominal fee of 2 kreutzer (one penny) a day, it is well cared for during the time she is away, returning to its mother in the evening. Nurseries and Kindergarten are connected with this commendable institution, and nothing is lacking to make these poor little ones cheerful and happy, at least during the day time. Of course, there are several Orphan Asylums, Asylums for the Insane, Civil and Military Hospitals. Among these latter, the General Hospital (*Allgemeine Krankenhaus*) has a world-wide reputation. It is a little village in itself, inhabited by thousands of sick of all kinds. These sick belong to all creeds and countries. Everybody, native or foreigner, who is able to pay from 3 florins a week to 4 florins a day, according to the location of the room and the service he wishes to have, is admitted. Natives of the Austro-Hungarian Empire unable to pay anything are nevertheless admitted, in which case their expenses are charged to the city or town they are natives of, and collected yearly through the medium of the local tax-gatherer. The Hospital has over 4,000 beds, and serves as the *Klinik* for the University, and nearly 2,000 medical students, coming from all parts of the Globe, attend the daily lectures of celebrated professors and doctors of medicine and surgery. But I must now leave the Hospital, about which I could say a great deal more, and will say something in my next of the places where Vienna does her marketing, eats her dinners, transacts her business during the day, and spends her leisure-hours during the evening.

FONETIKS IN JAPAN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Recent despatches indicate that the people of Japan intend to discard their native language and substitute the English in its stead; and the question has arisen as to what is the English language,—whether it is a language which is only "forcible" when written, or whether it is equally "forcible" when spoken? Or, in other words, whether the phonetic system illustrates the whole language, or only a part of it; for I do not suppose anybody will contend that it is not the proper system for a people like the Japanese, numbering from thirty to fifty millions, probably, to adopt, if they seriously intend to substitute the English language for their own, if it does truly represent the language. For fear some will say it is not the correct system, even though complete, I may be permitted to state one or two points in its favor which occur to me now after having given some thought to the matter.

The phonetic system of reading and writing could be learned in one-fifth of the time that the present system can be partially acquired, and in one-tenth the time in which it can be mastered. As soon as a person learns to correctly pronounce the English language, and learns to read and write the phonetic alphabet, his education is complete so far as the language alone is concerned, and he may even learn to pronounce without a master, after he shall have learned his A B C's, by reading phonetic books and papers. Does any man suppose that a people with a language so different from ours as the Japanese must come over and adopt our language, and get a correct pronunciation of it, *and retain it*, under the present system? It seems to me an impossibility; and, unless the proposition were accompanied with one to adopt the phonetic style, we should all of us think, who think anything about it, that the idea originated in an insane asylum.

Andrew J. Graham, in his Hand-Book of Phonography, has given a complete system of phonetic writing and printing, using a few characters, in addition to our common script and type, to express such sounds as the sounds of a as heard in the words *far*, *fall*, *at*, etc., the short sounds of the other vowels, diphthongs, &c. The letters each receive their proper sound as pronounced, except there is no C, no Q, and no X,—S, K, and Z taking their places. The extra characters do not exceed a dozen, and by their use a word may be spelled exactly as it is pronounced.

I could say a great deal more on that point, but I fear I shall be making this communication too long, and I will go back to the first question, which is as to whether the language loses anything by a phonetic representation. Here I must say that I think that a good idea often has cold water thrown upon it, so to say, by newspaper-writers who have a disposition to hit a head wherever they see it, right or wrong; and something of that kind this idea must encounter. There are not wanting newspaper-writers by the score who will think it a good joke to sneer at "Fonetix in Japan," when, if they know anything of the "Fonetik" aforesaid, their convictions are against what they write. Suppose we take the termination *ough*. According to analogy to the words, *dough*, *tough*, *cough*, *hiccough*, *plough*, *through*, *lough*, and *bought*, the name *Brougham* may be *Bro*-am, *Bruff*-am, *Broff*-am, *Brupp*-am, *Brou*-am, *Brac*-am, *Brock*-am, or *Brae*-am. Well, now, that is "forcible," but it is altogether too "forcible." It seems to me, if we could spell those words according to their sound, we should have a more "forcible" language, and one that we could at least spell, ourselves, which is not the case now.

Take the couplet:

Though the tough cough and hiccough plough me through,
O'er the dark lough my course I will pursue.

If a Jap. learns the pronunciation of the first word, he has a right to presume that the rest are the same, so his pronunciation of the first line assumes this shape:

Though the to co and hicco plo me thro,

And why wouldn't all kinds of pronuneiation creep in among so large a people? It wouldn't be practicable to place an English teacher over every man, woman, and child; and, while one Jap. rendered all those words to rhyme with *though*, the next one might get them to rhyme with *hiccough*, and he would say:

Thoug the tup cup and hiccough plup me thrup.

Number One meets Number Two and says: "I have a bad co this morning;" Number Two says: "I have a bad cup;" and, although each has the same complaint, neither knows what is the matter with the other.

It may be said that different modes of spelling indicate the different meanings of a word which sounds the same, as, for instance, *see* and *sea*; but is there any such distinction in speaking, and do we ever get confused about these things in conversation? There is no need of illustrations on this point, for it is an answer to that argument to say that we need no such distinction in conversation; and writing and printing are only a means of representation of spoken words.

The question of substituting the present system of phonographic short-hand writing is one that may well engage the attention of the Japanese reformers, although it would not answer very well in print, because the characters are too complicated. But there would be no difficulty whatever in using it for writing; for the corresponding style of phonographic short-hand is as exact in the representation of the language as the present system of writing, and a great deal more exact than most people's chirography. I do not, of course, say this with regard to the *verbatim* reporter's notes, for they are usually Greek to all but himself; but even there practice will enable one reporter to read another's notes very readily. J. L. BENNETT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1873.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

Discussions at a Meeting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology---An Incombustible Mansard Roof---Richards' Fire-Escape and Hose-Elevator---Fire-Proof Flooring---Phenomena of the Boston Fire.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The great fire in Boston has thoroughly aroused the citizens of that city to a sense of providing a means of security against a recurrence of a disaster similar to that which befel them in October last; and the minds of scientific men have been much employed of late to devise such means as appear most practicable and efficient.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it being the 150th meeting, and held in Boston Jan. 9,—H. Wild Fuller in the Chair,—the subject of fires was thoroughly discussed, the discussion embracing many of the principal points to be observed in the construction of buildings, Mansard roofs included, with reference to their fire-proof qualities, and resistance against a spreading conflagration, providing ways and means of escape from a burning building, together with the best way to get water to the tops of high buildings.

As many of the suggestions offered appear to be of a clearly practical character, I copy from the report of the proceedings of the meeting referred to a few of the prominent features that were presented, as they may possibly furnish some ideas that may be advantageously adopted in the rebuilding of our own city:

For the purpose of preventing the spread of fire from building to building, the roof should be of incombustible material.

We build solid granite or iron and brick fronts and walls; we use iron floor-beams with brick arches between stories, where we can most readily extinguish a fire; but we surmount the whole, too high to be reached by water from the most powerful engine, with a wood roof, usually a Mansard, and perhaps two stories high. Would it be possible to lay a better train for carrying fire from one end of the block to the other, or more difficult to reach in case of fire?

A plan of a Mansard roof was here submitted by Mr. F. E. Kidder, of Boston, simply an iron frame,—the trusses, purlines, etc., being adapted to the size and position of the building, whether at the end or in the middle of the block. The frame is covered with corrugated iron; the gutters, cornices, and windows are entirely of iron and glass, and of any ornamental pattern that may be desired. Inside the iron frame, if a design of a Mansard roofing, on which to put the plaster,—making a room of the entire size of the building, if desired, or with partitions of brick or iron. We thus have a roof entirely of non-combustible material, and at but slightly, if any, increased cost. It has the same architectural ornamentation and effect.

There is destroyed yearly some $200,000,000 by fire, and somewhat less than half this is represented by insured losses; but this amount is not absolutely lost, and is equivalent to so much labor spent in vain. Even though the country may be able to sustain such a loss, there can be no excuse for the negligence which gives the opportunity for such destruction.

The very expensive fire-proof construction of Paris is the result of a law which compels a person to pay all the damages resulting from a fire originating on his premises; and, consequently, destructive fires there are unknown; even with the help of petroleum, Paris could not be burned. This might not be policy or justice here; but it is equally unjust to allow a person to erect a tinder-box in the vicinity of a building representing the earnings of a lifetime; and, if a mode of construction can be devised which shall give reasonable security at a moderate cost, its adoption is the least that should be required by law.

Mr. Richards, of Chicago exhibited a model of the fire-escape, or wire ladder, invented by himself. The ladder are made of wire-rope, 15 strands, of very great strength, and the steps of flat bar-iron. On the roof of the building to which it is applied is a shaft carrying a drum, around which the ladder is wound; suitable brakes enable the operator to regulate the velocity of its descent, and to arrest it at any height; the machinery which controls it is set in motion from an ordinary fire-alarm box, which may be opened by the key which he uses, and be rendered immediately available. The ladder will descend by its own weight, 85 feet in one and one-half minutes. The drum is only 15 inches in diameter, and when the ladder is wound up is less than 2 feet in diameter; the ladder will sustain a weight of 9,000 pounds. It may be made to descend in 12 seconds. To prevent swinging, it is fastened to hooks at the bottom, set into the sidewalk close to the buildings. A rope, with a pulley, is connected with the ladder, by which hose may be drawn up to any story the fireman desires, is a few seconds.

Mr. N. M. Lowe made a communication on some phenomena exhibited by the late fire. At the time, there was a light northwest wind, blowing about 8 miles an hour, and the fire burned in a way right in the teeth of this wind, carrying with it a current of at least 25 miles an hour. The leeward or induced current in this, as in all great fires where the wind is moderate, greatly predominated over the normal current, and the fire, strangely to many persons, went against the wind. The normal current, from his observations, was horizontal, and at a height of about 1,000 feet, at the same time the induced current rushed in to supply the vacuum created by the ascent of the heated and rarefied air, with the above-mentioned velocity. In Chicago the great fire went with the wind, as this was blowing a gale, at least 45 miles an hour, and was stronger than the induced current. Another thing which carried the flames across spaces which it seemed impossible for fire to surmount was the fairly manner in which some of the streets were laid out; for instance, Arch street opened into Franklin, Franklin into Federal, Federal into Milk, etc., against blocks of stores; these streets, therefore, acted like huge blowpipes to conduct the intensified flames against the opposite houses, even across the widest part of Franklin street, the heat pouring into the second-story windows with irresistible force. Had these streets opened in straight line through the opposite blocks, this effect would not have been produced, and so wide a street as Franklin would probably have arrested the fire in that direction. Wide streets, therefore, are no protection from fire, unless they open in one line from one side of a city to the other; Sir Christopher Wren's London plan of radiating streets is, therefore, a bad one from this point of view, while the plan of Philadelphia is a good one. It is to be hoped that, in the laying out of new streets, none shall be allowed to terminate abruptly in a street at right angles, but that all, if possible, shall be extended through the city.

Mr Seaver exhibited specimens of the Dennett fire-proof flooring, made from broken bricks cemented with gypsum. This is cheap, very hard, and strong, requiring no machinery for its manufacture, and hardening to its maximum in five or six days. It has been extensively used in the public buildings of England, and is beginning to be adopted by the architects here. This will confine a fire to the room in which it originates, and will, therefore, be a valuable addition to the means at our command for preventing great conflagrations.

Considerable discussion took place on the various points suggested by these communications; and, after appointing a Committee, consisting of Professors Ordway, Pickering, and Crafts, to witness certain experiments connected with the extinguishing of fires, the meeting adjourned.

The fire-escape of Mr. Henry A. Richards, of this city, referred to above, is gaining favorable notoriety for its simplicity and efficiency. It passed a highly creditable exhibition in this city, last summer, before the National Board of Underwriters assembled here in Convention. With the assistance of Fire Marshal Williams, at a given signal, the ladder and hose elevator was lowered from the roof of the Hamlin & Hale building in less than one minute and one-half, after which the hose was elevated to the roof of the building by the Fire Department,—the firemen ascending the ladder on the outside of the building, reaching the roof in time to throw a stream of water from the hose in less than three minutes from the time the hose elevator was attached to the hose. E.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21, 1873.

HOW TO RESUME SPECIE-PAYMENTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: After long and earnest attention to monetary and fiscal affairs, I have watched the advent of the "Sherman specie-payment-resumption bill" with great interest, and, after careful consideration, think it pregnant with danger to our currency and mercantile system.

The fixing of a stated day to resume, without any limit, or without reference to our commerce or external exchanges on that day, is fraught with disaster to our values, and to the settlement of our balances.

The idea that but few notes will be presented at the Treasury for redemption in coin, will depend entirely whether bullion-dealers can make a profit thereby or not. If a profit can then be made, depend upon it the Treasury will be emptied of coin ere the drain is stopped. It will be useless to talk of patriotism or convenience so long as any foreign market will yield a profit on shipment.

To fix a positive day to resume, without reference to other circumstances, will bring such a disturbance of values as will certainly culminate in a crisis.

That we ought to resume at the earliest practicable date, all admit; but this resumption should be brought about by easy and natural means, so that the chasm between coin and an irredeemable currency could be bridged over without disturbance to our general business relations. I think this sympathy can be brought about as follows, viz.: *First*—The Secretary of the Treasury to stop selling gold. *Second*—Receive 30 per cent of our customs revenue in greenbacks, and cancel them; and, as the end of each month, the Secretary issue in the amount of Treasury bills, payable at the Treasury in one year from date, in coin; such bills to bear 3 per cent interest from date, for one year only. These bills should be issued by the purchase of 6 per cent bonds, and should be eligible for bank reserves, as the old 3 per cent certificates were used. *Third*—When such Treasury bills mature, the Secretary be empowered to prepare gold legal-tenders of not less than $25 each,—and upwards, redeemable at the Treasury in single notes in coin, but not receivable in large numbers for customs till all the greenbacks are retired. The holder of matured Treasury 3 per cent bills to have the option of either coin or Treasury gold-notes in such proportions as desired.

It should be obligatory on all National Banks to register the issue and payment of such gold Treasury notes to and from all parties, by name. All State and private bankers should also be advised to register them, on the grounds of good policy and protection to themselves and their customers. Such a system would be a prevention of theft and crime in several phases, since detection would usually follow such illegal possession.

Practice has proved that the gold premium will not fall below 10 per cent, which I consider to arise from the antagonism between coin and an irredeemable currency. There is no sympathy between them. We must create such sympathy, and it cannot be done better than by giving greenbacks some of the work now done by coin, and can best be done in the manner before indicated. We must get this irredeemable currency out of the way ere we can have a healthy monetary system. In the manner named, the greenbacks would be retired in an easy and careful manner, causing no rapid disturbance of values, nor disaster in our dealings.

One of the first effects would be the falling of the gold premium, since its need would be very much reduced, and the advent of the undertaker to the Gold-Room would be among the expected events.

We cannot expect to get much sympathy from bankers and dealers in exchange in this movement, since a large share of their profits results from the difference between gold and currency.

If 30 per cent of our customs were received in greenbacks, the amount to be issued each month in Treasury bills, redeemable a year from date, would amount, in round numbers, to about four millions of dollars. Hence it would retire annually about fifty millions of our irredeemable currency; and, as taxation is not to be reduced, let us apply our surplus to reach specie-payments. In purchasing 6 per cent bonds with such Treasury bills, the operation must result in a profit to the Government, in addition to all other advantages. By this modest could return gradually and surely to a sound monetary system, combined with ease and security. After gold had been accumulated in the country, it could be received at the Treasury, giving therefor the new gold registered notes, and the monthly quota of Treasury bills would be easily redeemed.

There can be no question that the gold Treasury registered notes would be exceedingly popular, giving the holders thereof security and portability. Who would not rather carry such notes than coin? Who would not rather have such notes in reserves than coin?

I have no doubt the country would easily absorb for all purposes one hundred and fifty millions of such notes,—a sum equal to more than one-third of our irredeemable currency of all kinds now in circulation! Probably, after the lapse of time, by the retirement of greenbacks, and by the increased circulation of coin, the currency could be retired even more rapidly than is here stated; but legislation could easily find means to such an end.

I have here given my views on this question, and trust these will suffice to bring this important subject before our earnest thinkers, writers, and speakers, and trust a solution will be arrived at worthy of this intricate subject to the benefit of our people and our common country. Yours respectfully, CAROLUS.

—Dr. Fordyce Barker, one of the leading physicians of New York, charges the apothecaries of that city with tampering with prescriptions, by reducing the quantity of any expensive material in it. They also substitute some inert article for one they do not happen to have on hand. It is alleged that drugs are greatly adulterated before they reach the retailer, and, if short allowance is added to this, the patient stands a poor chance, unless the homœopathic theory of small doses is true. Of course, Dr. Barker alleges that, in three cases which came under his notice, this tampering with prescriptions resulted badly, occasioning delay in the relief of dangerous symptoms. As his practice is almost exclusively among the fashionable classes of society, it is presumable that his prescriptions are carried to the leading druggists. If they are thus derelict, what must be the practice of the smaller, and apparently less responsible establishments?

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

590 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, an elegant parlor in a new marble-front house, with all modern improvements. Also a most small furnished room on second floor.

South Side.

43 RUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. Fine first-class board; single room $4.50 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day boards, $1.00.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen; also good accommodations for day boarders.

599 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, A PARLOR AND bedroom off, with or without board, very cheap, to good paying party; gas, and house heated.

694 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT SINGLE ROOM, with board; accommodations first-class; references required.

751 WABASH-AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished front suites, with board, for gentlemen and wives; hot and cold water in rooms. Accomodations first-class.

751 WABASH-AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished front suites, with board, to gentlemen and wives; accommodations strictly first-class.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD AND nurse; about West or South Side; sunny house; freedom of bath-room and use of laundry. Address L 61, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES—BUSINESS PROPerty—Ninety-nine years without reappraisals: 28 feet on State-st., near Randolph. 40 feet on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court. 36 feet on Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House. These are not only by far the most desirable, but they are the only leases of the kind to be obtained in this market. Holding such leases is better than purchasing the property. For improvement or investment nothing superior to these leases can be found, and when they are sold, it will be impossible to obtain similar ones, running at a fixed price for a century. Either of these invaluable leases will be sold, if taken at once, for a moderate bonus. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., CORNER OF Dearborn and Madison-sts., basement: One of the finest buildings up, and rented; it corners on Wabash-av., at a bargain.

A first-class piece of business property, improved, on East Madison-st., rent $35,000 per year, cheap for a few days.

40 feet, by 100 feet deep, corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st., as offer wanted.

40x66 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., $30,000.

99 feet on LaSalle-st., near Lake, $18,500; easy terms.

82x120, east front, with a good 2-story frame and house with brick basement and stable, $18,500.

4¾ acres corner of Fifty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., very cheap.

Capitalists can always find good bargains at our office for sale.

FOR SALE—320 FEET BY 125 ON EGAN-AV., CORner Stevens-st.

10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts.

76 feet on Egan-av., near Forty-second-st.

25 feet on Langley-av., near Forty-second-st.

125x156 on Forty-eighth-st., corner Kenwood-court.

156 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts.

10x130 on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., with first-class house containing all modern improvements.

40 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., with 2-story frame house, price $15,000.

49x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.

WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON THE avenues:

House No. 627 Wabash-av. $27,500.
House Nos. 508 and 510 Michigan-av. $16,000.
House No. 849 Michigan-av. $25,000.
House No. 893 Michigan-av. $25,000.
House No. 664 Michigan-av. $23,000.
House No. 20 Sixteenth-st. $15,000.
House No. 20 Calumet-av., Oakley. $20,000.
House No. 805 Indiana-av. $20,000.
House southeast corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av. $9,500 and horses. $26,000.
A. F. AVERELL, 139 Dearborn-st., 2 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—400 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union and Jefferson Parks, fine brick house and lot, at a bargain, if taken soon. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—108x78, CORNER OF Vanburen and Sherman-sts., 100x82, northeast corner of Jefferson and De Koven-sts.; parties wishing to improve to money required down. Inquire at 138 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon stone front dwelling-house, of 12 rooms, on Throop-st., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. Lot 24x100 feet. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—ON HARRISON-ST., NEAR SANGAmon, a 2-story cottage, 8 rooms, and lot 24x100. $4,500. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—137x166 FEET, EAST FRONT, SHERman-st., betwe n Harrison and Polk-sts. Will sell 50 feet of the property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—113x156 FEET, ON MADISON-ST., between Oakley and Western-av; also 113x194 ft., south front, on Monroe-st., between Oakley and Western-avs.; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted-sts., out of the limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payments down, 5 years to pay. No agency business. ALBERT G. EGNER, 138 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, GOOD MARBLE front house, 14 rooms, and good barn; on one of the avenues, near Twenty-sixth-st.; owner must have money. M. VAN ALLEN, Room 18, 182 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 7, OR 20 ACRES OF LAND southwest corner of Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Investigate. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS ON HUMBOLT boulevard, just north of the park, at extremely low prices. If you want a bargain call and see me. G. B. GRIFFIN, Hinsdale, Illinois, Lowa.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY. If you don't believe it, call and see. One of the very best houses, swell front, French roof, spacious and elegant, and a friend on Michigan avenue, just south of Eighteenth-st. Must be sold immediately. A. F. AVERELL, Honore Block, No. 139 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN, PRAIRIE, WABASHav., elegant modern houses, $31,000, $26,000, $25,000, $22,000; small payments; long time. B. MEARS, 639 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS 27½x125, ON LOWE-AV., north side of Thirty-fifth-st., a bargain. Also, 2 lots on Diller-st., near Fulton. Good manufacturing property very cheap. 50x125 on Fulton-st., east east of Western-av. ISAAC R. DUTCHER, 91 North Ada-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—10 LOTS, each 25x125 feet, corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Stewart-av.; railroad on east side. No cash payment required of parties who wish to improve immediately, or will improve and lease to responsible parties for a term of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—25x125 feet, corner Kinzie-st. and Western-av.; 30x125 feet, corner Ohio and Kinzie-sts.; also, 60x200 feet, corner Kinzie and Ogden-avs. No cash payment required of parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHT (28) ACRES IN SEC. 1, T. 40, R. 13, one-half mile from Norwood Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON THE C., R. & Q. RAILway, two miles east of Riverside; very easy terms; ground planted with trees. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LARGE LOT AT AUSTIN. Party leaving city; must sell. 171 East Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS just adjoining the city limits, on Egan-av. and Oakwood-boulevard, South Park-boulevard and Vincennes-av. These lots, possessing every advantage for improvement or investment, are now offered at very low prices and on exceedingly easy terms. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN ACRE BLOCKS IN south half of Section 5, Washington Heights. Two railway stations on and near the ground, making very easy of access; cheap and on easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, SUITABLE FOR subdivision or gardening, and handy to depot; one 10-acre piece, and another of 23 acres. A chance for a good investment. Call, from 9:30 to 10:30 a. m., at Morton Block (Room 26), southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK—WE have choice lots and blocks for sale or trade. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LUMBERMEN, ATTENTION!—I HAVE for sale 1,000 acres of pine land in Mason County, Michigan, which I will sell cheap for cash. For further particulars apply to or address E. HUTSON, Barnes House.

FOR SALE—220 ACRES OF CHOICE ROLLING prairie land, at Atlantic, Cass Co., Iowa, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R.; only 3¾ miles from the Court House. Apply to HENRY J. WARD, 138 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FARMS AT HINSdale, 40 to 230 acres. Call or address the owner, at 204 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I WISH TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT in some subdivision of Lake View, for cash, and pay for same part cash and part land; an excellent trade will be given. Owners address, with price and location, ANDY REVTINER, Chicago.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LOT 120 FEET front by 160 to 180 feet deep, for church purposes, located between Twenty-third and Thirty-first-sts. and Halsted and the Lake. Must be cheap for cash. Title will please address O. S. HOUGH, Chairman of Committee, No. 8 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, giving locality, price, terms, &c. O. S. Hough, P. L. Underwood, S. A. Irish, Committee.

WASHINGTON.

Negotiations Concluded for the Remainder of the Funding Loan.

The Rothschilds and Barings the Heads of the Syndicates.

Rumors that Colfax Will Bring Suit Against Ames for Perjury.

More Scandals Hinted at in Connection with Railroad Subsidies.

Additional Details of the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, in secret session this forenoon, gave considerable attention to the extent of their proposed inquiry into the Louisiana trouble, under the Sherman resolution. It was proved that the resolution involved not only a difficult but a dangerous undertaking, and that if its instructions were complied with, this Committee would find itself absolutely assuming jurisdiction as to the legality or illegality of State Governments, and affecting to decide conclusively thereon. For a time, it was the opinion of the Committee that the resolution should be sent back to the Senate with the request that it be so far modified as to limit the Committee to the usual and constitutional method of inquiry in such cases pursued, but to this course it was objected that if the matter again got before the Senate it would precipitate a debate of a violent and partisan character, which might last a week or two, and so it was finally decided that the Committee itself under the resolution should inquire as to the full scope of the duties imposed, undertaking only such, however, as were considered to be legitimate. The three subjects for investigation were classified as follows:

First—The disputed election of Electors.

Second—Whether there was a State Government in Louisiana, and who constituted it.

Third—The contested Senatorial election of McMillen and Ray.

These Senatorial contestants are already here, and Governor Warmoth arrived to-night. The Committee propose to give a hearing to the witnesses of the respective factions, first examining one and then another, Ray and McMillan themselves acting as counsel for themselves and their factions.

The examination of to-day was as to the election of Electors. The only thing they elicited was a statement of fraud from one side, and a charge of violence and intimidation from the other. To-morrow the examination will be on the same questions.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The bill offered in the Senate a few days ago by Senator Anthony, authorizing the Postmaster General to pay $225,000 annually for the transportation of the mails between San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, was intended to give General Burnside an opportunity to compete for this subsidy.

Senator Ramsey, from the Postal Committee, already has a bill pending in the Senate, which proposes to give the Webb Line, for this same service, $500,000 per annum. General Burnside to-day appeared before the Senate Postal Committee, and made a long argument in behalf of the Anthony bill. He denounced the appropriation to the Webb Line as a swindle, and said that one-half of the sum for which the latter applied was enough to compensate any steamship line. The Webb lobby, which has been gathering here now for several days, became frightened at Burnside's presentation of the case, and got Mr. Nye, who is the champion of their interests, to have a special evening assigned for a hearing on their bill. The game is to have an evening session, at which the friends of the bill shall attend and push it through, if possible.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ON THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, to-day agreed to the Hibbard amendment, striking out the ninth section of the Legislative Appropriation bill. This section, it will be remembered, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not retain more than one-half of the money due the Pacific Railroad on account of freight and transportation. When the bill is reported back to the Senate, it is expected that there will be a fierce contest to have this provision retained.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

To-morrow General Farnsworth will report the bill abolishing the Franking bill with the Senate amendments to the House, and ask that it be immediately put on its passage. Its speedy passage is confidently anticipated.

ANOTHER RELIEF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means, to-day, gave a hearing to Representative Hanks, of Arkansas, who made an argument on his bill providing for the admission of iron used in the construction of the Iron Mountain & Helena Railroad free of duty. His argument made a favorable impression on the Committee, although they took the matter under further consideration.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL.

The session of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee promises to be more lively than usual to-morrow. Oakes Ames, who says he is now bound to defend himself, proposes to produce all the original checks and drafts that passed between him and the members of Congress with whom he placed the stock of the Credit Mobilier. He will show the check paid by Congressmen to him for the stock, and then his checks to them in payment of dividends on the stock. As Mr. Ames gets down to the hard-pan of his account books his memory is more accurate and his statements more important. At the outset he did not intend to bring these out, but the course pursued by certain members of Congress, in denying his evidence, compels him to do so.

It is understood that to-morrow Judge Kelley and General Garfield will go before the Committee, and deny some of Ames' statements of yesterday. Ames says, however, that he is fully prepared to meet them, and to show the Committee that he is correct in his statements.

The loss of memory seems to be as much a leading characteristic among the witnesses before the Wilson Committee as among those before the Poland Committee, and it is a feature in the Ames family to an alarming extent. Oliver Ames, the brother of Oakes, was before the former Committee nearly all day, and the facility with which he failed to remember the most important events was the subject of general remark by those who heard his testimony. A member of the Committee said to-day that he had been in a great many troublesome law cases, but he had never known a case in which the evidence was so difficult to establish. The facts, however, will certainly come out, but several days will elapse before the witnesses now summoned can arrive. Messrs. Perry and Ashton, the Government attorneys, no longer sit with the Commissioners, but are engaged in legal examinations in the Departments. The Chairman, Mr. Wilson, thinks the Commissioners will not finish the inquiry in less than ten days or two weeks. The important points thus far developed, but on which additional testimony is sought, are the following: In the Hoxie contract, $2,000,000 was charged to that account, in addition to the money due, which has not yet been accounted for. Hoxie's contract was for $12,000,000. The additional $2,000,000 charged to it, and paid, increased it to $14,000,000. This was elicited in the testimony of Rollins, the Secretary and Treasurer of the road. Nobody knows where the money went to. In addition to this, the disappearance of $26,000 from the treasury of the Union Pacific Railroad, soon after important legislation was held in Washington, remains to be settled.

J. F. Wilson was appointed a member of the Committee who audited the accounts for the expenditure of the latter amount, but in his testimony he said he refused to serve, as he had an idea the money was to be paid as sort of corruption fund. The other members of the Committee were Thos. Scott, General Dodge, and Vice President Duff. The Wilson Committee have been unable to find the latter, and General Dodge is said to be in Texas. Scott will be summoned at once. As he helped to examine the bills for what are termed extra legal services, it is expected the facts will be known unless his memory fails him also. Rollins has forgotten all about it, although he indorsed the checks.

The Wyoming Coal Company is also to be looked into. J. F. Wilson testified that he fought the contracts with the Company and had them abrogated, but as soon as the Directors had adjourned, they were renewed. Ex-Superintendent Hammond, of Chicago, will be sent for.

It was soon elicited that the Union Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier were the same Company substantially, just as nine-tenths of the Coal Company's stock is owned by the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Hoxie contract was the subject of interest to outsiders, because Hoxie had no means. Ames admitted that in the Oakes Ames contract were embraced 140 miles of road already built and accepted by the Government, which had been built by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which was again put under contract. It is expected that it will be shown that the Union Pacific Railroad turned the 140 miles over to the Credit Mobilier at a low rate, and the latter charged an immense increase to the Company. Ames admitted that the Credit Mobilier made a great deal of money by the operation. He said that the 140 miles was put in to sweeten the contract. He forgot the amount the Credit Mobilier paid the road, and also how much was released by the Government. Rollins, Wilson, and the two Ames were unable to explain the books that are here, and the Committee cannot understand the manner in which they are made up. The bookkeepers who kept the books have been summoned, to ascertain if they can explain them. Clark, the President of the Union Pacific Railway, is expected to-morrow, but Ames will be recalled. It is thought Duff is in New York, and that he will come on when he is summoned.

Just before the session closed, Oakes Ames said he did not think it was right for the Committee to injure the Company in the way they were doing. All the books of the Company were in the hands of the Committee. The President and Vice President would be here. The Secretary and Treasurer was kept from his duties, and all this to the great injury of the business of the Company. No action was taken on his complaint.

MORE RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Stevenson of Ohio, offered a resolution in the House to-day instructing the Credit Mobilier Committee to inquire into the relations between members of Congress and the Dubuque & Sioux Railroad Company. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment which Mr. Stevenson excepted, to include the Central Pacific railroad. This opens up a new, and it is said, a very rich mine of investigation. Both roads obtained subsidies from the Government and therefore come within the pale of Congresional inquiry. The ground upon which Mr. Stevenson's resolution is based is the allegation that several members of Congress who refused or failed to take Credit Mobilier stock took stock in the Dubuque and Sioux City Road. To what extent this was done is not known, but Mr. Stevenson hopes to draw it out.

The Central Pacific branch of the investigation is the most important. It is said it will involve a large number of prominent men on the Pacific coast, and among the names mentioned is Sargent, who has been elected Senator from California to succeed Cole. The great trouble is that there will not be sufficient time before the close of the session in which to make a thorough investigation.

ANOTHER SCANDAL.

It is understood that a resolution will be offered providing for a Special Committee to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption in connection with the passage by the House of the bill to quiet certain land titles in Iowa.

RUMORED SUIT FOR PERJURY.

It was reported about the Capitol, to-day, that Vice President Colfax would enter a suit against Ames for perjury. Upon the report being mentioned to Ames, he said, "I guess he won't: he had better not." Ames' bearing indicates that he is well fortified, and has resources not yet brought forward.

THE GENEVA AWARD DISTRIBUTION.

The House Judiciary Committee has agreed to General Butler's bill, providing for the distribution of the Geneva award, and instructed him to report the same to the House to-morrow. It provides for the payment of this money to all actual owners of property at the time of its destruction, where they were not insured; the wages of officers and crews which had been actually earned up to the time of their capture; the United States for all vessels the property of the Government, or which were under charter of the United States when captured; to all persons who paid a premium for war risks on vessels; to all cruisers, being citizens or coporations of the United States, having carried property so destroyed.

Edmunds' bill, introduced in the Senate yesterday, is similar to this, only it provides for a Commission, while Butler's bill sends the claim to the Courts.

A CORRECTION.

By a typographical error in these despatches, it was made to appear that Judge Thurman, of Ohio, was the author of the bill to resume specie payment, which was introduced in the Senate a few days since by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator Sherman. The Democratic Senator pays little attention to financial measures, and his being credited with the authorship of this bill was a matter of astonishment to himself. The Chairman of the Finance Committee feels abundantly able to originate all his own measures.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PUBLIC BUILDING ESTIMATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House Committee on Appropriations this morning heard Architect Mullett concerning his estimates for public buildings, and agreed to allow nearly $2,000,000 for the continuation of the Court House and Post Office work in New York, $2,000,000 for that at Chicago, and $1,000,000 for that at St. Louis.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano has arrived here much improved in health.

THE COTTON TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee have postponed the subject of refunding the Cotton tax until after Beck's bill is printed.

SAULT ST. MARY.

The Senate Committee on Commerce will report a bill providing for the transfer of the St. Mary Falls Canal to the United States as soon as the tolls shall have reimbursed the State of Michigan for its expenditures. The Government will probably enlarge and improve the canal.

THE GENEVA AWARD DIVISION.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed upon the principal features of Butler's bill to distribute the Geneva award.

LOUISIANA.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning. Mr. Morton announced that the questions into which the Committee would inquire were three: first, with regard to the Electoral vote; second, with regard to the legality of the elections, and third, whether legal Government now exists in Louisiana. The investigation into the Louisiana contested Senatorship has commenced. Ray and McMillan will name their Representatives to-morrow.

Ex-Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, arrived here to-day, and will testify before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, concerning the Louisiana troubles.

THE SYNDICATE CLOSED.

There was a large conference at the Treasury Department this afternoon between the Secretary and the representatives of prominent banking firms, who have made proposals to fund the new loan. After a lengthy conversation and thorough understanding between the gentlemen representing the firms below mentioned, an agreement was made, of which the following is an authentic statement: The parties to the two proposals which have been pending before the Secretary of the Treasury having united, the Secretary has, this afternoon, completed the contract for the negotiation of the remaining $300,000,000 5-per-cents funded loan with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. and themselves, and with Messrs. Morton Bliss & Co., and Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., Messrs. J. L. Morgan & Co., Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves.

It is learned that the first intention of the Secretary was to announce $100,000,000, but after further consideration it was decided to place the whole amount at $300,000,000, and the parties representing the firms already mentioned have combined and agreed to take between them the entire amount.

The agreement between the Government and the Syndicate is substantially the same as that which attended the old Syndicate, though particulars could not be officially ascertained. It is understood that a few slight modifications have only been made, and they are in favor of the Treasury Department. The business of the Syndicate will be commenced as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made for that purpose.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Indian Agents—B. H. Miles, Kickapoo Agency, Kansas; J. M. Hawarth, Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Indian Territory; J. D. Miles, Upper Arkansas Agency, Indian Territory; V. H. Newlin, Pottawatomie Agency, Kansas.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

OLIVER AMES' TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the Wilson Investigating Committee, Oliver Ames, the former President of the Union Pacific Road, was sworn. He was asked what it cost to build that portion of the road embraced in the Oakes Ames' contract, but was not able readily to furnish the information. He was examined at length regarding the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Union Pacific, and also relative to the subscriptions authorized to be made by the trustees of the Credit Mobilier to the stock of the Union Pacific.

The witness said the Oakes Ames contract could not have been obtained so low as it was if the completed portion of the road had not been included in the contract.

Chairman—Did you not, by virtue of the contract with Oakes Ames, which included one hundred and thirty-eight miles of road already completed, derive a large profit from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and was not the profit made the very instant the contract was assigned to the Trustees?

Answer—It was.

Question—Did not the Credit Mobilier a few months after declare a large dividend?

Answer—We did.

Question—Were not all the assets out of which the Credit Mobilier made a dividend obtained from the time of the assignment until the dividends were made?

Answer—They were.

Question—Was not a large portion of the dividend derived from the extension of the contract over that part of the road already built and accepted by the Government?

Answer—It probably was.

Q.—What did the 138 miles of completed road included in the Oakes Ames contract cost?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—By Swann—Did you represent to the Government parties in authority that the portion of the road referred to was finished road, and fully equipped, and did you not receive your bonds accordingly in conformity with the law?

A.—The Government Commissioners inspected every 20 miles of the road, and reported its completion to the Government. The road was equipped for running purposes, but not to the extent of accommodating travel. The Government accepted the road as finished, and the bonds were paid.

Q.—Do you know how much money was spent for engine-houses, engines, etc., after the road was accepted?

A.—A good many hundred thousand dollars.

Hoar—Did the contract with Oakes Ames bind him to do to the portion of the road already accepted anything more than to take an additional sum of money in payment for it?

A.—The contract bound Oakes Ames to furnish a certain number of engines and cars, which he did.

Shellabarger—Was not all the machinery and rolling stock at the rate of $7,500 a mile, included in the Oakes Ames contract, already included in the preceding contract?

A.—I think the required amount of rolling stock had not been put on the road at the time of concluding the Oakes Ames contract.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

COMMITTEE VACANCIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. WEST was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and Mr. AMES on the Committee of Commerce.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CONKLING presented petitions for the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

Mr. CHANDLER, a petition from soldiers for the passage of the Bounty Land bill.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely on the bills of Mr. Cole (California) to replace National Bank notes with United States notes; and to authorize the part payment of customs dues in United States notes.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment the bill establishing $2.50 as the minimum price of lands remaining to the United States within the limits of railroad land grants.

CONDENSED DEBATES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Committee on Library was instructed to inquire into the propriety of having the debates of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses condensed by a competent person, and published by the authority or with the aid of Congress.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Mr. NYE moved to assign an evening for the consideration of the bill to establish a line of steamships for mail service between the United States and Australia. It was agreed that, after the Legislative Appropriation bill had been disposed of, Mr. Nye should be recognized by the Chair to make a motion to take up the Australian Steamship Subsidy bill.

ELECTION INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill, which was passed, appropriating $30,000 to defray the expenses of the investigations in regard to the elections in Kansas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appriation bill was taken up. All the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, many of them being of special importance.

MORE PAY WANTED.

Mr. HILL offered an amendment increasing the pay of members of Congress to $8,000 a year.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that the question be submitted to a vote of the people in each State at the next election, and unless indorsed by a majority of the voters, the increase not to be made.

Mr. Hill's amendment was tabled—31 to 15.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

EXEMPTED.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill was passed relieving from taxation all alcohol used for scientific purposes.

A SWEEPING INVESTIGATION.

Mr. STEVENSON offered a resolution reciting the allegation that Members of the House who have been interested with the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, which has received a subsidy in lands, has been managed by the Credit Mobilier, and directing that the Select Committee, the first Committee appointed (Poland's), investigate the matter and report what Members have been interested with the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad.

Mr. RANDALL wanted all subsidized railroads included.

Mr. STEVENSON said that he would willingly do so, but that he was afraid to load down the Committee.

Mr. RANDALL thought differently, because it was pretty much the same class of birds in all of them. Mr. Randall then moved to include the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. STEVENSON consented, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Consular Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

An amendment was agreed to, reducing the salary of the Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay to $7,500, and the bill passed.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The Senate amendments to the Vienna Exposition bill was taken up, and a motion to table the bill was rejected. The Senate amendments were amended by reducing the appropriation from $300,000 to $200,000, and the bill was returned to the Senate.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. Without disposing of the bill the House

Adjourned.

The Wharton Poisoning Case.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—In the Wharton trial, to-day, Miss Nellie Wharton testified that, after Van Ness had partaken of the claret at her mother's, and pronounced it bitter, the residue in the bottle was poured into a glass, which she drank and observed nothing peculiar about the taste. When Van Ness left the house, she accompanied him to the door. On her return, her mother took up Van Ness' glass and drank from it more than he had done. Neither of them experienced any ill effects.

Dr. Horatio G. Wood, of the University of Pennsylvania, testified as follows: "I am fully of the opinion that the attack of Van Ness was a very simple form of natural disorder, and that no person in existence could have caused the symptoms observed. I am positive that the attack was not due to poison." Adjourned.

The Peoria Murderers.

PEORIA, Jan 23.—The testimony in the trial of John Castello for the murder of Keenan, last July, closed to-day, and the counsel commenced summing up and will close the case in the morning.

McNulty's counsel are hopeful of a commutation of his sentence by Governor Beveridge.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

MADISON, Jan. 23.—In the Senate, to-day, a lengthy memorial was presented, setting forth reasons why the Wisconsin Central Railroad should not be relieved from the obligation imposed by the land grant and charter, to build a section of road between Portage and Ripon.

Resolutions were offered instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the practical working of the law of 1872, to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquor, and whether any amendment is needed.

Bills were introduced amending the statutes relative to highways and bridges, so as to secure the joint action of Supervisors in laying out highways on, near, or across town lines; to provide for a complete geological survey of the State of Wisconsin, and to repeal Chapter 137 of the general laws of 1870, constituting the Governor, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction a State Board of Geological Survery, who shall have authority to appoint persons to make a survey, designate their field of labor and fix their salary; requiring express and telegraph companies to make an annual statement of their business, and taxing them 2 per cent of gross receipts.

The Senate adopted a resolution requesting our members of Congress to urge the passage of a national postal telegraph law, which the Assembly referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

ASSEMBLY.

Petitions were presented for the repeal of laws exempting property from taxation, and of the Temperance law of last winter.

Resolutions were offered in regard to the Soldiers' Land Bounty bill now before Congress—one by Mr. Patterson, expressing entire confidenca in the ability and discretion of our Senators to act on it uninstructed, and one by Mr. Armstrong, opposing said bill, and expressing a preference for a bill which should give the soldiers the option of a quarter section of land with actual settlement or $200. After some consideration, these and the resolutions heretofore offered for and against said bill were sent to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A resolution for printing 8,000 copies of the Governor's message of this year, and a bill to print that number annually for the use of the Legislature, were both rejected.

About a score of bills were introduced, including besides locals, the following: To provide that jurors shall not be excluded from the trial of causes for possessing ordinary intelligence, and to preserve the purity of the jury-box, which provides that no juror shall be regarded incompetent because he has formed an opinion on a newspaper report, if, notwithstanding, he is free from prejudice and feels able to decide according to the law and evidence shown on the trial; and disqualifies and punishes all persons who seek position on the jury, or for whom an attorney seeks such place; to fix Deputy Sheriff's fees at $2 a day; requiring Assessors to report births and marriages and deaths in their districts to Registers of Deeds, and they to the Secretary of State; requiring all railroad companies incorporated under Wisconsin laws to keep their general office within its limits; providing for reports to the Secretary of State by Circuit Court Clerks of criminal statistics; amending Chapter 17, Revised Statutes, so as to require the building of fences on a dividing line; requiring the authorities to enforce Section 1 of Chapter 95, Laws of 1871, relative to slaughter-houses; to repeal Section 1, Chapter 144, Laws of 1869, relative to a lien for lumbering in certain counties; including reapers and seeders among articles exempt from sale or execution; to repeal Section 127 of the General Laws of 1872; to provide against evils from the sale of intoxicating liquors, being the famous No. 7 of last winter; to amend the School code so as to provide for paying School District Clerks; to repeal the laws regulating the rate of interest and make money free; to require Assessors to give correct descriptions of property; also a memorial to Congress for a grant of land to build a railroad from Green Bay to the navigable waters of Lake St. Croix.

Mr. J. W. Davis, hitherto prevented by sickness from attending appeared, and was sworn into office.

The Committee on Education reported against the memorial for the abolition of County School Superintendency.

The Senate bill appropriating $85,822 to the State Hospital for the Insane was concurred in.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution for biennial sessions of the Legislature was indefinitely postponed by a decisive vote.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23.—Most of the morning session was spent in the second reading of bills and referring them to appropriate Committees. One hundred and forty-seven bills were thus disposed of.

The Senate joint resolution, temporarily providing for the public printing, came back from the House with amendments which were concurred in.

The State Librarian was called upon to state the amount that had been expended by him during his term for repairs upon the State House, and also the amount expended for the State Library.

The bill to amend the Supervisors' act, so as to require the sworn annual statement of their proceedings to be made in September, instead of March, passed.

Senator Friedley, of Lawrence, was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

The bill to legalize, in certain cases, appropriations made by County Commissioners, to aid in building railroads previous to May 12, 1869, declaring such appropriations subscriptions to stock, etc., passed.

The bill to provide that when a tax has been levied in aid of the construction of a railroad, the collection of the tax shall be suspended until the road has been permanently located and work commenced upon it, was taken up, and, after several amendments had been suggested, was referred back to the Committee on Railroads to perfect it.

The House joint resolution, directing settlement with the State Printer, was adopted.

The bill authorizing County Commissioners to appropriate money not exceeding $10,000 in any one year to aid in putting and keeping in repair any canal that may pass through their counties, was passed.

The bill to provide that judgments shall have the same interests as the contracts on which they are rendered, was considered and made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill to grant aid to railroads was further considered, and an amendment providing that when a tax has been put upon the levy, the County Auditor shall have the power to suspend it if the road has not been permanently located, and an amount equal to the tax has been expended; and, further, that if the foregoing provisions shall have not been complied with for three years, the County Commissioners can declare the tax void after three years upon the petition of twenty-five freeholders, but if they shall be complied with in that time, then the tax value is to be put on levy and collected.

Thus amended, the bill passed—ayes, 30; nays, 9.

HOUSE.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill providing for the calling of a Constitutional Convention, with the recommendation that it lie upon the table, which was concurred in.

The Special Committee on the Senate joint resolution to make temporary provisions for the public printing, reported it back with an amendment that the printing shall be done on the best terms that can be secured in the city of Indianapolis, and that no work shall be ordered except what may be necessary for the use of the Legislature, and that no contract shall be made extending beyond the present session. As amended, the resolution passed unanimously.

The bill providing for taking the sense of the people on calling a constitutional convention was ordered engrossed.

A bill providing for the laying out and vacating of streets in cities of over 30,000 inhabitants passed.

A joint resolution providing that the State Printer, upon the expiration of his office, shall make settlement with the Secretary of State and turn over to him all copy, material, and printed matter in his hands, and the Auditor of State shall make out and present to the Legislature a full statement of the affairs of his office, the condition of the work and material on hand, passed—yeas, 77; nays, 1.

The bill to authorize and regulate the incorporation of banks of discount and deposit passed.

A concurrent resolution was adopted sanctioning the retention by the Chicago Law Institute of the books sent by the Governor.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—In the Senatorial bribery investigation, at Jefferson City, to-day, it was in evidence that General Dorris offered to loan W. G. Pope, the member from Wright County, money to be paid when he (Pope) became President of the United States. W. H. Wilson, of Kansas City, offered to loan Pope $2,000, and give him $200 for every Phelps man he turned for Dorris. Pope declined, and told Phelps, for whom he was working, to put him on his guard. Subsequently, Wilson agreed to give Pope and C. H. Morgan, of Barton County, $1,000 each, and $100 for each vote transferred from Phelps to Dorris. Pope was also informed that a note had been sent him from Mr. Cravens, a friend of Phelps, containing an offer from Dorris of $10,000 to turn the Phelps vote from Blair. Cravens afterwards confirmed this statement, and said Dorris authorized the offer. All these things were told to Phelps, so that should Dorris develop any strength in caucus they could be sprung on him.

Morgan corroborated Pope's testimony, and Colonel McAfee, Governor Phelps' leading friend, corroborated the statements by both Pope and Morgan.

Colonel Colby, of St. Louis, testified that Edins, ex-member from Mississippi County, told him that there were dead loads of money in Jefferson City in the Dorris interest. The offer to members was $300 down and $200 after election. Edins said he handled somebody's money, and was to give $500 for an election; that he had six members at $250 each to vote for Bogy; that Bogy's friends were to pay him for getting votes; that he was working in the interest of Bogy, and that Dorris was to pay him. Darris told Colby that he had $25,000 to secure his own election.

W. H. Wilson testified that General Dorris, to whom he was a stranger, loaned him $1,700, without taking any obligation for it. He did not attempt to influence votes for it. He did not attempt to influence votes for Dorris, but used the money for private purposes. Did not know why Dorris loaned him the money, nor did he have any understanding with him that he should aid him in securing the Senatorship.

A resolution passed the Senate to appoint a Committee to inquire whether the present Constitution, known as the Drake Constitution, was adopted by a majority of the votes in 1865. The inquiry involves the counting of votes by Secretary of State Rodman.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan 23.—Two ballots were taken in Joint Assembly for United States Senator yesterday. Ex-Governor Walker, Liberal, received 32. No election, 39 being necessary to a choice.

Governor Hart came out to-day for H. Bisbee, Jr., or E. M. Randall, and threatens all Republicans who vote for Conover with the loss of Executive favor. The Governor says it would be a serious calamity to elect a Republican to the United Senate by Democratic votes.

NEW YORK.

Phelps, Dodge & Co.—Weld & Co.—Municipal Reform—Polish Celebration—Billiards—The War on the Obscene Press—The Greeley Statue—Important Decision—The Tweed Case—The New York Jury Law—Miscellaneous Local Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—To-day Special Treasury Agent Jayne returned from Washington, where he has spent the last few days in looking after the complaint against Phelps, Dodge & Co., and also in arranging the terms of settlement of the long-pending suits against the importing house of Weld & Co. The latter, it is said, propose to pay into the National Treasury, before the 1st of February, the first installment of $500,000 as a penalty for alleged violation of the Custom laws. According to agreement, Wild & Co. are to pay the money in three installments, at intervals of two, four, and six months. The first payment of $100,000 falls due Feb. 1. The remaining payments will swell the total to $400,000, but after this is collected, there will still be left $143,000, which is now in dispute, although an attempt is being made to effect a compromise. The negotiations for this last settlement are carried on inside the Treasury Department, Custom House, and the District Attorney's office, with General Butler acting as special counsel for the Government. The latter was retained by the Treasury Department, and it is said that, if he wins the entire suit, his fee will be $25,000. The suits against Weld & Co., which were at one time three in number, were begun as far back ar 1869 and 1870, and have been in Court ever since. The charge was that of entering large consignments of East India products through the Custom House at greatly undervalued rates. One-half of theamount to be collected from Weld & Co. will be taken by the Government, and the rest will be distributed among various persons. Mr. Jayne will receive $150,000, and the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor $20,000 each. This house is one of the oldest and wealthiest in the country; owns a fine fleet of ships, and is said to be worth $30,000,000.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A Committee from the Council of Political Reform of the city are to visit Albany, to urge the removal of all the Justices of the Police and Marine Courts. A member of the Committee says that some of the present Police Justices are bad men, and without education. The Committee also represent that abuses have been discovered which will warrant the indictment of four or five prominent city officials.

A number of Polish exiles last night celebrated the anniversary of the Polish revolution, by a meeting, at which patriotic speeches were delivered.

Dion, of this city, offers to play Ubassy, of New Orleans, two billiard matches, one in New Orleans, and the other in Brooklyn.

A meeting of the Greeley National Statue Committee was held here last evening. Hon. Wm. Orton presided. It was announced that something like $15,000 has already been subscribed. Letters of apology from those who were unable to attend were read, including letters from Schurz, Governor Bross and Governor Blair, of Michigan. Mr. Orton then said that it was the desire that every State and town should subscribe to the fund. Subscriptions from $1 upward would be received. As soon as the subscription lists were closed they should be sent to the Treasurer. William W. Niles was appointed President of the Committee, and Andrew H. Green, Treasurer. Mr. Orton proposed that the sum to be collected should not exceed $40,000; that it be devoted to the purpose of erecting a bronze statue in Central Park, with a base and pedestal of granite from New Hampshire, the birthplace of deceased, and that simply a memorial be placed over his grave at Greenwood. S. J. Tilden seconded the proposition, which was adopted. It is intended by the Committee to have the amount needed collected at once, so that the object for which they were appointed shall be immediately carried out. Nothing would be done until the full amount was collected.

In the Tweed case to-day, Garvey was examined at length by Peckham for the prosecution, concerning his transactions with ex-Comptroller Connolly. Counsel offered to show that Garvey's departure from the city was caused by threats assuming to come from Tweed; that after Garvey's departure, Tweed personally took measures to keep him away. The defence objected, but the point was allowed. The witness then said he left in consequence of threats; was threatened with assassination. [Laughter.] Of the thirty-seven bills about which the witness was examined on Tuesday, 25 per cent on each was just; brought suit against the city at the instance of Mayor Hall; Woodward had requested witness to give Tweed a receipt for the $60,000 check; witness then called upon Tweed, at whose request he (witness) signed a blank paper for Tweed; witness never received a cent of that check. In reply to Fullerton, the witness said he first made a rough draft of his bill, and then modified the items, and reduced the bill from $64,000 to $60,400. If the check for $60,000, indorsed by witness, were shown him, he would still adhere to his testimony. He left his check after him in Tweed's room, and never got the money. Judge Davis here excluded, as irrelevant, the offer of the defence to show that the names of "Donnarummus" and Cashman were on the warrants, and, consequently, a forgery. The counsel, however, put the questions, and received from Garvey an admission that he did put the fictitious names on the warrants, whereupon the Judge brought down his gavel heavily. This concluded Garvey's examination.

John Garvey, a brother of Andy, next testified to taking a large package of money to Tweed in Albany from his brother and Ingersoll. The witness, in the fall of 1871, had a conversation with Tweed about a detective going to Europe. The detective went after some banker. Tweed said that the witness should send Andy word not to meet the detective. Tweed also said it was better for Andy to be away; that Woodward was the only man he now dreaded. Recess. After recess the witness said that in the fall of 1871, in presenting a bill to the "Boss" for work done on his house, Tweed produced the check on Andy for $60,000, saying he had paid for all that work. Witness reached out for that check, but Tweed held on to it. Witness received $16,000 from Mrs. Connolly, and gave in return checks for $37,000. Andy got $75,000, through Watson, for that work on Connolly's house. Witness also stated that he had conversation with Tweed, in which the latter said he wished Woodward was dead.

John H. Keyser was called, but failed to appear.

Andy Garvey was recalled and testified that of the item of $119,454.50 in his bank account, $106,000 was for bonds sold to Jay Cooke. Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The *Gazetta d'Italia* of the 18th records a fact which has caused much remark in Rome. The Pope and King of Italy recently exchanged letters, the former complaining to his Majesty of a disreputable house situated near the Church of Santa Maria Idla Pace. His Holiness writes:

SIR: I am older than your Majesty, and, before you, I will have to render an account of my actions before God, but the day will come in which your Majesty will be called to answer before the Supreme Judge. As we are very often in ignorance of what is transpiring around us, since those who approach us always strive to hide the truth from us, I suppose that your Majesty is ignorant of the infamous establishment, of which I enclose you an announcement cynically published by a Roman journal, stating that the place is situated near the Church of Santa Maria Idla Pace, and contiguous to a school for young men. I cannot admit that, knowing it, your Majesty would have permitted it. (Signed) PIO POPE IX.

The King, upon receiving the letter, gave orders that the house complained of should be closed, saying that he was disposed to pay all the expenses that the proprietor might incur, and sent the Pope an autograph letter of these pages. The King says in it, among other things, that he feels happy in having accomplished the unity of his country, but that the only dark record which remains in this life is his inability to become reconciled with the Holy Father.

The letter is signed "Victor Emanuel, the most devoted son of your Holiness."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—General Von Mainteuffel made a speech, recently, at Metz, in which he defended Marshal Bazaine from the attacks which have been made on his military fame. He dwelt in terms of generous praise on the bravery displayed by the Marshal, which, he declared, was quite equal to that of any General in the German army. The passions of the hour prevented impartial judgment in his case, but he believed history would justify Bazaine.

The Assembly, this afternoon, passed a bill prescribing severe penalties for drunkenness.

Ten members of the International Society have been arrested in France in addition to those previously arrested.

The Legitimatist Deputies say the Count of Paris will visit the Count of Chambord in a few days. A compromise in regard to the "white flag" is anticipated. Chambord will insist on retaining the white flag as the Royal standard, but will consent to allow the army to keep the tri-color.

Goulard, Minister of the Interior, has informed the Committee of Thirty that the Government contemplates ordering elections to fill the vacancies in the Assembly, to take place in the first week in April.

Several parties connected with a swindling financial company have been arrested. Some persons occupying positions high in the financial world are implicated. Among them is said to be an ex-Senator of high rank.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Thirteen gas-stokers have been discharged from prison, the terms for which they were sentenced having expired. Their release has been made the occasion for several meetings of workingmen, to express sympathy with the victims of what is deemed a tyrannical abuse of the law.

A public meeting was held at Birmingham last night, the Mayor presiding, at which speeches were made, and resolutions passed, condemning the slave trade in Africa, Polynesia, and Cuba. A resolution was adopted, urging Her Majesty's Government to support the American Government in the demand it makes on Spain for the abolition of slavery in the Antilles.

Mr. Onslow, M. P., having repeated several times the offence against Sir John Duke Coleridge, for which he was recently fined £100, an order for arrest for contempt of Court has been issued against him.

The remains of Lord Lytton will be buried in Westminster Abbey.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—A great anti-slavery meeting was held in the Royal Theatre to-day, under the auspices of the Abolition Society, and the Tertullia and Progressista Clubs. The theatre was crowded from floor to dome. Brilliant speeches were made, and the enthusiasm was intense.

The Committee of the Cortes on the Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico estimate that the indemnity to be paid by the State to slave-owners in that island will amount to 140,000,000 reals.

Duke de Montpensier has written a letter discarding the Alphonsists, and disavowing all connection with their intrigues.

A decree has been issued granting a concession to Lascarte for laying a telegraph cable between Spain and Cuba. Offers have been received by the Government from British companies for the purchase, maintenance, and management of the inland telegraph lines.

The Spanish Court goes into mourning nine days for the death of Napoleon.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The *Official Gazette* states that there are no important differences in the views of Great Britain and Russia with regard to the present movement in Central Asia.

BRAZIL.

LISBON, Jan. 23.—News has been received here that the Dowager-Empress of Brazil is ill, and her life despaired of.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The elegant minstrel programme at Myers' Opera House deserves a better fate than to be snowed in, and the lovers of minstrelsy *par excellence* have real occasion to regret the inclemency of the weather on this account, if no other. There has been no such burnt cork entertainment in Chicago as that now being offered each night by the Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble Company. The programme, from first to last, is full of things superlatively good, among them a quaint, wierd, camp-meeting song and dance sketch by Mackin and Wilson, who are decidedly the best in their line who have ever appeared in this city; a vocal quartette finely rendered by Messrs. Tyrrell, Lang, Surridge, and Kayne; Ben Cotton's famous sketch of *Old Schemerhorn*, in "The Young Scamp," which is entitled to be classed among the best of legitimate comedy impersonations; and, lastly, "Arrah-no-Brogue," which of itself will repay a visit, if for nothing more than to see one of the most beautiful and remarkable scenes ever placed upon any stage. We do not remember to have seen so fine a scenic effect in Chicago as that produced by the sinking of the castle superstructure through the stage and the revelation of the moonlit waters of the lake beyond. Minstrelsy, when dignified and beautified by such exquisite accessions as these, must take high rank in the amusements of any city.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Previous to last night, when the terrible storm kept everybody at home, crowded houses have greeted the appearance of Mr. Joseph Murphy in "Help." The extreme popularity of the actor and the piece is not difficult to account for. Since the time of its first production in Chicago, "Help" has undergone so many changes for the better that it is scarcely recognizable. The main incidents of the plot are much the same, but they have been readjusted into a more natural and probable progression, and the dialogue also shows much improvement. In the first act, Mr. Murphy introduces a character impersonation so thoroughly artistic and finely drawn as to fully establish his claims as an actor of genuine ability. His individuality is completely buried in the ragged, half-blind vagabond from the north of Ireland, the dialect and accent of which region is given with notable accuracy. It is, in fact, a distinct phase of Irish character, and Mr. Murphy is entitled to the credit both of its conception and development. His concert specialities are as popular as ever. The latest addition to his list is an imitation of Wachtel's voice, make-up, and style, including the high "chest C," in the *Di quella pira*, from "Trovatore," which Mr. Murphy rings out as clear and pure as the great German tenor himself can do. "Help" will be given but three times more, including to-morrow's matinee.

OPERA BOUFFE.

The opera-bouffe season has presented a curious succession of failures and successes thus far. Last evening's performance of "Genevieve de Brabant," which was very largely attended, considering the weather, adds one of the successes, and Aimee may offset "Genevieve" and the "Grand Duchess" against "Petit Faust" and "La Bella Helene." "Genevieve" is a grand opera in burlesque, although it was not mounted as superbly as it should be, nor given with the *mise en scene* which it needs to make it thoroughly successful; still the troupe made all that was possible out of their resources, and one or two of the concerted finales, especially the departure for Palestine, were given with a rollicking abandon and a vocal force that were fairly irresistible. The story of "Genevieve de Brabant" is the most indelicate of all the librettos Offenbach has set to music. If it were in English it would not be tolerated on the stage, but it is to be set down to the credit of the troupe that they made it no more offensive than it is written. Aimee was a very charming page as *Drogan*, and in the first act achieved quite a success with Bonelli (*Genevieve*) in the serenade duo, which is one of the sweetest and most legitimate melodies Offenbach has ever written. Bonelli's *Genevieve*, however, was in the main very dull and lifeless. In fact, she was quite eclipsed by her maid, *Brigitte* (Mlle. Roland), who took her part in a very sprightly and piquant manner, and sang it also exceedingly well. The great success of the evening was the Gens d'Armes duo (Messieurs Marcas and Lecuyer), which received a double *encore*. At the end of their mock suicide scene, which was full of the very essence of burlesque nonsense, and upon which the curtain falls, they were called before it four times before the audience could thoroughly express its satisfaction and delight. This evening "Perichole" will be given for Aimee's benefit.

THE ORATORIO CONCERT.

The oratorio concert which was to have been given last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church, was again postponed, owing to the storm. No time or place has yet been announced.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

In consequence of the storm the annual communication of Oriental Lodge, A. F. & A. M., has been postponed until further notice.

It is stated by competent authority in such matters that yesterday was a good day for breezy paragraphs.

A meeting of the young people of the First Congregational Church will be held this evening, in the parlor of the American Reformed Church.

The regular meeting of the State Microscopical Society of Illinois will be held at 8 o'clock this evening, at the residence of Dr. N. S. Davis, No. 792 Wabash avenue.

A grand sacred concert will be given in St. Jarlath's Church, corner of Hermitage avenue and West Jackson street, on Sunday next, in aid of St. Jarlath's School.

The Union Park Literary Society will meet this evening, wind, weather, and street-cars permitting, at No. 610 West Washington street. A full attendance of its members is requested, as business of importance to the Society will come before the meeting.

Assistant Superintendent Brown worked hard last evening to clear the West Side Railroad tracks and have the cars running this morning. Three snow plows were at work on Madison street all day and night, and the track was in fair condition at a late hour last night.

At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a man named Daniel Hennessey, aged 50 years, an employe of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, was knocked down and run over by a detached, backing freight-car, on Jefferson street, between Indiana and Hubbard streets. His left leg was cut off at the knee. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. He resides at No. 16 West Erie street.

A portion of the basement of the Post Office took fire, from an overheated furnace, at half-past 10 o'clock last night, creating the most intense alarm among the employes on duty. Engine Company No. 21, whose house is at the corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue, was notified, and the flames were extinguished before any damage had been done. No alarm was sounded.

The house of John Morton, the colored boy who was arrested by Officer McKinney for having committed a burglary upon the premises No. 274 South Sangamon street, on Wednesday evening, was searched by Detective Miller yesterday. Among the articles found were an overcoat, and a silver pitcher, inscribed, "Presented to H. L. Whitney, by the Misses Wilson, Detroit, January, 1865." It is believed that the pitcher was part of a quantity of silverware which was stolen from Mrs. Whitney's house, on Calumet avenue, last spring.

An inquest was held yesterday at No. 525 Wabash avenue on the body of Granville Kimball, the particulars of whose singular death has been mentioned in THE TRIBUNE. The County Physician made a *post mortem* examination, and discovered several cuts and bruises in the head and face of deceased, which were evidently inflicted when he slipped into the lake from the ice-covered breakwater. Several persons who observed him falling into the water were examined, but the jury was unable to decide from their evidence whether he had committed suicide or not. The verdict was that death was the result of a nervous shock, occasioned by an accidental fall into the lake.

The Iowa Industrial Convention.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Jan. 23.—The State Industrial Convention, in session to-day, was well attended. A resolution was adopted for a convention of the Northwestern States, to consider the Fox and Wisconsin River Canal, and the Georgian Bay Canal.

The Committee on Manufactures reported in favor of diversifying the business of the State, and the importance of manufactures to facilitate the growth in wealth and prosperity. Adopted.

The Convention adopted the supplementary report of the Committee in favor of clearing obstructions from the Mississippi River and building a canal at its mouth, indorsing the Shellabarger bill in Congress, completing railroads to competing markets, constructing narrow-gauge roads to water courses, and the Mississippi and Hennipen Canal in Illinois; also, requesting Congress to investigate the practicability of constructing freight roads by Government; also, commending the Wisconsin and Fox River improvement.

The Convention adopted the report of the Committee on Stock-Raising, recommending the employment of thorough-bred males, the improvement of dairies, more economical husbandry, and more attention to tame grass.

The report of the Committee on Forests was adopted, recommending the raising of trees, and the encouragement thereof by State and National legislation.

Committees were appointed, and the Convention adjourned.

MARRIED.

CLARKE—DUNN—At the residence of the bride's mother, No. 1035 Wabash av., by Rev. Jesse B. Thompson, Colonel George R. Clarke, of the firm of Clarke, Layton & Co., and Miss Sarah J. Dunn.

DIED.

KIMBALL—In this city, from injuries received from falling on the ice and water at the Frear Stone Works Pier, Granville Kimball, aged 64 years; an old resident of this city.

Funeral will take place Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m. from his late residence, 525 Wabash-av. Friends are invited.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, (ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.) Office and Salesrooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

Will hold Weekly Sales throughout the year 1873.

Mondays—REAL ESTATE.
Tuesdays—BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wednesdays—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS.
Thursdays—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c.
Saturdays—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Cash advances made on receipt of Merchandise. Consignments solicited.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE, 55 AND 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

New Parlor and Chamber Suits, Household Goods, Carpets, Crockery, and Glassware, on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 9½ o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Horses, Carriage, Cutters and Harness, On SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Exchange, 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

A stock of Furniture from a dealer retiring from business. Also a stock of Fine Liquors, Whiskey, Brandies, and Cordials. W. G. Crockery, Glassware. Yellow and Rockingham Ware. Mirrors, Carpets, and Oil Cloth. Sewing Machines, Office Desk, Show Cases,

On SATURDAY, JAN. 25, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER, 119 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.,

GENTEEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

We will sell on FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock, the entire household furniture of house 119 South Hoyne-st., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Stoves, &c. Also a Marshall & Wendell 7-octave Rosewood Piano. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 55 and 57 Market-st.